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Near East & South Asia

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Daily Report

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8 January Middle East and South Asia Review

LD081349 [Editorial Report]

Israel

In an interview on Jerusalem television, Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir charged that the Palestinians are mounting "violent demonstrations" in an effort to cause a "violent Israeli response" which will in turn contribute to mobilizing world opinion against Israel. This "new method of fighting" complements other forms of combat, Shamir asserted. The security forces are acting under "maximum restraint" in order not to "play into the hands of the PLO," he declared, adding that the government will find a way to "accelerate the process of restoring tranquility." Shamir noted that he has "no intention" of meeting with a UN official who is scheduled to visit Israel seeking implementation of a Security Council resolution against the recently issued deportation orders. Shamir also dismissed a call for an Arab boycott of Israeli products as "a search for publicity and popularity rather than a practical move." According to Jerusalem radio, political activist and AL-FAJR editor Hanna Sinyurah urged Arab residents to launch a "civil disobedience campaign" beginning with a boycott of Israeli cigarettes.

Regarding the security situation, U.S. Senator John Chafee and his party were "were caught up in a disturbance" at the West Bank refugee camp of Qalandiyah, Jerusalem radio reported. The radio also noted that seven Gaza residents were wounded when IDF troops fired at the ground to disperse demonstrators. The IDF denied rumors that two Arabs had been killed. THE JERUSALEM POST reported 8 January.

Palestinian Affairs

The PLO Central Council meeting which convened in Baghdad will "focus only on the uprising" in the occupied territories, PNC Speaker Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih told WAKH. Shaykh al-Sa'ih added that the Council plans to study ways to render "material and moral support" to the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza. In a statement cited by the agency, PFLP Secretary General George Habash declared that it would be "premature" to consider the issue of creating a Palestinian government-in-exile, adding that such debate would cause "confusion." Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, explained to AL-ITTIHAD that a government-in-exile would have to be established on the basis of a political platform approved by the PNC, WAKH reported. Regarding relations with Arab states, 'Arafat revealed that following a recent meeting with King Hassan II, Moroccan-PLO relations "turned over a new leaf," and he noted that relations with Jordan are still not at the "required level."

Libya

Sources at the General People's Committee for Communications and Maritime Transportation alleged that a "U.S. military aircraft," which took off from a U.S. base in Egypt, flew "at very low altitude" over a Libyan ship, which was en route to Turkey. Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio said, citing JANA. The sources stressed that such a "provocative" act is a "blatant violation" of international law.

Egypt

The security services have arrested an Iranian "intelligence agent" who was attempting to recruit Egyptians and set up an organization to export the Iranian revolution to Egypt, MENA reported 8 January, citing AL-AHRAM. The scheme was directed from abroad by the former Iranian charge d'affaires, who was expelled from Egypt last May.

Inter-Arab Affairs

Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', currently accompanying Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam on a tour of GCC states, disclosed in Abu Dhabi that Syrian efforts to mediate between the Arab Gulf states and Iran have produced "positive developments which call for optimism," Damascus radio reported. The Syrian officials arrived in the UAE following same-day visits to Qatar and Bahrain.

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LD111405 [Editorial Report]

Gulf Conflict

Iran-Iraq Fighting—An Iraqi communique broadcast by Baghdad radio announced that the Iraqi Army, Navy, and Air Force repulsed an 8 January attack by 50 Iranian gunboats on the Al-Amiq offshore loading platform. Thirteen Iranian gunboats and their command ship were destroyed by intensive Iraqi fire, the communique said, and another Iranian gunboat was captured. In contrast, an IRGC communique cited by IRNA described the Iranian operation as "successful," stating that IRGC speedboats and supporting artillery dealt "heavy blows" to two Iraqi platforms in the area. The Iranians inflicted 120 casualties on the enemy, set fire to Iraqi missile pads and radars on the offshore platforms, and sunk five Iraqi frigates, the communique claimed. An Iraqi spokesman, however, told INA that no Iraqi boats were hit and that Iraq lost no forces in the battle.

In other action, Iraqi planes raided two large maritime targets near the Iranian coast the night of 10 January, according to a military statement carried by Voice of the Masses radio. Earlier, a communique cited by INA announced an 8 January Iraqi air raid on the "extremely important" refineries at Tabriz, in northwestern Iran.

IRNA said the raid caused damage, but no casualties, noting that Iran would respond by shelling targets in Iraq. The Iranian bombardment focused on Basra, where 8 Iraqi civilians were killed and 27 wounded, according to an Iraqi communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses.

GCC Envoy in Tehran—In a 10 January meeting with a visiting GCC envoy, Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati said that cooperation between Iran and the Gulf states is the only element that can create true stability, peace, and security in the Gulf. Tehran radio reported, Iran is "prepared for any form of cooperation" and is "optimistic about the positive results that such discussions may have," Velayati added. The GCC envoy delivered a written message from the UAE minister of state for foreign affairs stressing the need for the expansion of GCC ties with Iran and for "participation by both sides to stop the infiltration of foreign powers into the region," the radio reported. Commenting on the GCC envoy's visit in an interview with Tehran radio, Deputy Foreign Minister Hoseyn Sheykh ol-Eslam said "recent activities" indicate that some GCC states are "becoming wiser," adding that "some of them can be very good friends for us," while others can at least remain neutral. KUNA noted that the GCC envoy's visit to Tehran follows recent high level contacts between Syria and the GCC, linking this with reports that Syria has been attempting to defuse tension between Iran and the GCC.

Israel

Palestinian Disturbances—A Gaza Strip resident was killed and 25 others were wounded during riots 10 January, Jerusalem radio reported. The radio noted that two other Gaza residents were killed and five wounded in earlier clashes with the IDF over the weekend, while a fourth Gazan died of wounds received from an incident several weeks ago. THE JERUSALEM POST said the Gaza Strip was taking on the appearance of a war zone, with IDF armored vehicles moving in to destroy barricades while journalists were prevented from entering various areas of unrest. Jerusalem radio also reported further disturbances and arrests in East Jerusalem over the weekend. The unrest in the "administered" territories was the main subject of the 10 January Cabinet meeting, the radio said, noting that Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin acknowledged the extent of the violence has proved greater than was estimated. Discussing the situation in an interview with Jerusalem television, Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir called for a conference of rich countries, including the Arab oil states, to "solve the problem of the refugee camps."

Related Demonstration in Egypt—Jerusalem radio reported that the Egyptian Army used firearms to disperse a 10 January demonstration on the Egyptian side of the Rafah border fence by people expressing solidarity with the Arabs of Gaza. The radio said that "many" demonstrators were killed. Monitored Egyptian media have not been observed to mention any such incident.

Civil Disobedience—AL-FAJR editor Hanna Sinyurah was released on bail after being interrogated by police following his call for civil disobedience. HADASHOT reported, Defense Minister Rabin had earlier described Sinyurah as an "agent" of the PLO, according to Jerusalem radio. Outside Israel, Sinyurah's call for civil disobedience was echoed by Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi in an 8 January speech broadcast by Tripoli radio. The Libyan leader urged Palestinians living under Israeli occupation to "avoid violence at this stage" and to move toward civil disobedience, leaving military action to "the fedayeen who sacrifice themselves for the homeland."

Israel and the USSR—The Israeli Foreign Ministry has the impression that the Soviet Union will agree to Israel's demand to send a delegation to the USSR in return for extending the visas of the Soviet consular delegation members in Israel, Jerusalem television reported. In another development, the television disclosed that a millionaire Israeli businessman has been arrested on suspicion of spying for the Soviet Union.

Egypt

Mubarak's Arab Tour—President Husni Mubarak flew to Saudi Arabia 9 January at the start of an Arab tour that will include all six GCC states, MENA reported, noting that this is the first such tour since the resumption of relations between Egypt and various Arab countries. In Riyadh, Mubarak met with King Fahd and other Saudi officials, including Defense and Aviation Minister Prince Sultan and Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, according to SPA. The president arrived in Abu Dhabi the following day and held official talks with President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nahayyan and other UAE officials. WAKH noted.

At a Riyadh press conference carried by MENA, Mubarak stated that his talks with Fahd had covered "all existing regional problems and international issues," and he viewed their meeting as part of an ongoing Saudi-Egyptian dialogue that never stopped, "not even in the so-called period of cool relations." On relations with Israel, the president asserted that Israeli Prime Minister Shamir should not accuse Egypt of violating the Camp David Accords, because Israel was the first to violate Camp David by annexing the Golan Heights and proclaiming Jerusalem as Israel's capital. Nevertheless, he reaffirmed Egypt's intention to retain its ambassador in Israel, indicating that severing ties with Israel would weaken Egypt's ability to directly influence Israeli policy. Asked about policy on the Gulf conflict, Mubarak emphasized Egypt's "support for its sister countries in the security sphere under any circumstances," though he refused to divulge details of what action Egypt may take.

The Lebanese paper AL-SAFIR reported earlier that Egypt has sent an air defense unit to Kuwait, according to the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon. The unit reportedly includes fighter planes and missiles.

Arrest of Israeli Agent—The state security services have arrested an Egyptian teacher on charges of working as an agent for Israel and of supplying that country with vital military information about Egypt, MENA reported 10 January.

Saudi-U.S. Talks

Saudi Defense and Aviation Minister Prince Sultan described his 9 January talks with visiting U.S. Defense Secretary Frank Carlucci as "very good" and he expressed the hope that there will be other, better meetings between the two sides, SPA reported. Carlucci was also received by King Fahd the same day, the agency noted.

Jordan

Resignations, Appointments—Deputy Prime Minister 'Abd al-Wahhab al-Majali and Information Minister Muhammad al-Khatib were among six government ministers whose resignations were announced in a royal decree broadcast by Amman television 9 January. Eleven new appointments included those of Dhuqan al-Hindawi as deputy prime minister and Qani al-Khasawinah as information minister. Other decrees announced the appointment of Ahmad al-Lawzi as senate president and of 30 new senate members, including Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i. An AL-RA'Y editorial viewed the cabinet changes as a "normal process" of "putting the Jordanian house in order, and praised the qualities of the ministers who left the government.

Syrian Visitor—In remarks broadcast by Amman television following a 10 January meeting with King Husayn, Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' said he had given the king a letter from President Hafiz al-Asad on Arab and regional developments. Al-Shar' noted that his talks with Husayn had focused on the "heroic uprising" in the West Bank and Gaza.

MIG-29 Talks—A Jordanian military delegation recently visited the USSR to hold talks on the purchase of MIG-29 aircraft and to inspect the factory that manufactures these aircraft, Voice of Lebanon radio reported 9 January.

PLO

The PLO Central Council issued a statement at the end of a 7-9 January extraordinary meeting in Baghdad in which it lauded the young Palestinians who have confronted the IDF "with their bare chests" and who have "reached new heights in their present uprising." The statement, which was broadcast by Baghdad Voice of

PLO radio, announced various measures to bolster the "blessed uprising," including the formation of a special committee, an appeal for "material and moral support" from Palestinian businessmen, and the establishment of an extraordinary budget and special fund. The Central Council also expressed hope that the U.S. Government's "new stands" at the security council will not be "transient."

In a related press conference reported by KUNA, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat disclosed that the council was informed of current PLO moves to study the idea of forming a Palestinian government-in-exile. Meanwhile, an Egyptian magazine cited by MENA noted 'Arafat's recent statement that he is not opposed to the partition of Jerusalem if this will bring peace.

Tunisia

Algerian Presidents Visit—President Zine el Abidine Ben Ali opened talks with Algerian President Chadli Benjedid on 10 January, Tunis radio reported. The Algerian leader, in an arrival statement earlier that day, characterized bilateral relations as being "in good shape" and indicated that the talks would focus on "the future of the Arab Maghreb." Ben Ali, in a press statement cited by the radio, said that Tunisia attaches "great importance" to this visit, adding that cooperation between the two countries has recorded "tangible and very considerable results" and calling political consultation between them "essential."

Relations With France—In preparation for the visit to France later this month by Prime Minister Hedi Baccouche, French Foreign Minister Jean Bernard Raimond paid a 1-day visit to Tunisia on 9 January, Tunis radio reported. Raimond was received by President Zine el Abidine Ben Ali and conveyed messages from the French president and prime minister.

Sudan

The Foreign Ministry expressed "surprise" over the failure of an Ethiopian delegation to arrive for talks scheduled for 7 January in Khartoum, SUNA reported. The agency cited reports of Ethiopian "reservations" over border "trespasses" and the accompanying "media clamor" as a possible explanation. The Ministry said it will continue contacts with Ethiopia in order to "overcome what has happened" and to set a new date for the meetings.

Inter-Arab Affairs

Klibi Comments on UN Resolution on Israel

LD071950 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 7 Jan 88

[Text] Mr Chedli Klibi, the Arab League secretary general, has expressed his satisfaction with the resolution approved by the UN Security Council, which calls on Israel to abandon the measures to deport nine Palestinians from the occupied Arab territories and to respect the contents of the Geneva agreement of 1949 concerning the protection of civilian inhabitants.

The Arab League secretary general has pointed out that the Security Council did not confine itself to approving the decision to call on Israel to abstain from implementing the decision to deport the Palestinians, but has gone beyond that by stipulating frankly that the situation in Jerusalem does not differ from that of the Arab occupied territories in 1967.

Ten Countries Agree to Arab League Meeting

LD071419 Tunis TAP in Arabic 1130 GMT
7 Jan 87

[Text] Tunis, 7 Jan (TAP)—It has been learned from Arab League sources in Tunis that as of yesterday the League's General Secretariat has received the agreement of ten member-states to hold an emergency meeting of the Arab League's Council. The meeting will discuss the explosive situation in the occupied territories and ways to confront the policy of repression and settlement adopted by the Zionist occupation authorities against the Arab inhabitants.

The same sources indicated that yesterday morning Tunisia, Algeria, and Mauritania announced their intention to attend this meeting. Since the beginning of the week Kuwait, Palestine, Syria, South Yemen, Sudan, and North Yemen have all agreed to attend, in addition to the Libyan Jamahiriyyah, which initially called for the meeting.

It is worth mentioning that emergency meetings of the Arab League's Council require a legal quorum of 11 countries to approve the convening. If Iraq agrees to attend the meeting, as press reports seem to indicate, the General Secretariat will officially issue invitations for this meeting and will set its date and place after consultations with member-states.

Quorum Attained for Meeting

LD071911 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 7 Jan 88

[Text] The Arab League Permanent Secretariat has announced that the necessary quorum for the convening of the Arab League at the level of foreign ministers was attained today, following the agreement of 11 countries

to attend. The meeting of the Council was called for by Libya to discuss the formula for a united Arab stance aimed at consolidating the Palestinian people's uprising.

Perez de Cuellar Views Mideast, Gulf Problems

PM071631 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic
8 Jan 87 pp 26-28

[Interview with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar by Raghidah Dirgham in New York; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Introductory passage omitted] The interview began with a question on Lebanon and the situation there.

De Cuellar: If we leave our Lebanese friends alone, they will be able to rebuild their country within 2 years. I was amazed by what I saw there during my recent visit. While I was walking in the streets I saw them laying one brick on another in order to rebuild their homes. [passage omitted]

AL-HAWADITH: What about the non-Lebanese military presence in Lebanon?

De Cuellar: I prefer not to answer that question, except with regard to the Israeli Army, since it is a completely different problem; it is an occupation army. I have no objection to any other presence so long as it is authorized by the legitimate government in Lebanon. As for the Israeli presence, the firm UN position, as well as my own, is that there is no justification for any foreign force to be in Lebanon without permission from the sovereign government. [passage omitted]

AL-HAWADITH: What did the UNIFIL do when Israel invaded the south?

De Cuellar: We had to perform our duty within the important terms set for us. Obviously, if the Israelis invade or enter our zone, we have to defend ourselves with our limited resources. The UNIFIL's arms, indeed the arms of all UN peacekeeping forces, are merely defensive.

AL-HAWADITH: Are you at all concerned that the crisis between Syria and Israel might escalate?

De Cuellar: This is a source of permanent threat. Unless we seriously agree on an international conference in order to deal with all aspects of the problem, such a threat will continue. The belief that quiet will prevail automatically is something of a dream. [passage omitted]

AL-HAWADITH: According to your information, will the Israelis remain in the south permanently? Do they intend to withdraw completely or abandon the "security belt?"

De Cuellar: Israel has declared its readiness to withdraw if its security is guaranteed. In my opinion, there is a clear way that could guarantee security for Israeli borders: allowing the UNIFIL to concentrate along the Israeli-Lebanese borders. This, in my opinion, is the method. I am confident that if I approached the Security Council and asked its approval for the UNIFIL to concentrate along the Israeli-Lebanese borders, not only would I get the authorization, but indeed some states would be ready to double their contribution to the UN force, with men and finances, in order to guarantee Israel's security and liberate Lebanon from the Israeli forces.

AL-HAWADITH: Since you consider the Israeli forces in Lebanon to be occupation forces, do you not believe that the resistance in southern Lebanon is legitimate resistance against an occupier?

De Cuellar: We must understand the Lebanese people's dissatisfaction with the Israeli forces' presence on their territories. We must understand their reactions. But at the same time, we must also encourage and promote a dialogue to end this situation so that there will be no need for armed resistance.

AL-HAWADITH: But there is no political solution; the United Nations made attempts but was rejected. In fact, some Lebanese feel that the presence of UNIFIL is a guarantee of Israel's security and constitutes a no-go area between the resistance and the Israelis.

De Cuellar: We must not forget that had it not been for the presence of the UN force there, the number of foreign forces in Lebanon would have risen.

AL-HAWADITH: But you still do not want to consider the resistance in the south as legitimate?

De Cuellar: I do not believe that you want to destroy the credibility of the UN secretary general through hasty statements!

AL-HAWADITH: Certainly not. But at the same time, there are clear issues. We can also apply the question to the West Bank and Gaza, since events there are very serious.

De Cuellar: Events in the West Bank and Gaza stress the need for a conference to be convened and attended by all parties concerned in order to discuss a comprehensive solution to the problem. This is a clear matter, not only to the neutral people in this building. I hope that wise people in Israel will understand that. They must accept the fact that a solution can only be secured through negotiation. A military solution to this situation is not possible.

AL-HAWADITH: But both Israel and the ruling Likud Party reject the idea of an international conference. So, how would you describe events in the West Bank and

Gaza? Is it a revolution? Is it a "racial struggle," as described by the United States? Or is it a traditional struggle between those occupied and occupation forces?

De Cuellar: The answer lies within the question itself. We in the United Nations maintain, and everyone admits, that they (the Israelis) are occupation forces. The problem facing us is the resistance maintained by the inhabitants of the occupied territories against the presence of a foreign state.

AL-HAWADITH: So it is a legitimate resistance.

De Cuellar: I do not believe that rebellion constitutes the only answer in a situation like this. The true answer is negotiation. The Israelis must display honest interest by joining the negotiation process. [passage omitted]

AL-HAWADITH: What is the prospect of convening an international conference, especially now that both the United States and the Soviet Union have accepted the principle of convening it?

De Cuellar: The Jordanian monarch, King Husayn, paid a visit to Moscow with a method of handling the problem in mind. Probably he was of the opinion that a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation should participate in the international conference. I believe the Soviets will try to help, since they are very interested in the idea of convening an international conference.

AL-HAWADITH: And the United States?

De Cuellar: It has its own opinion of the international conference. However, I do not know whether the American opinion agrees with my opinion regarding the conference.

AL-HAWADITH: Will you try to bring viewpoints closer?

De Cuellar: Of course. That is my duty; my duty is to do my best to play a role. [passage omitted]

AL-HAWADITH: Does Iran still insist that the Iraqi Government be both condemned and punished?

De Cuellar: They want one thing in return for another. Iraq wants the first three clauses (of the resolution) to be implemented. However, I believe they can be more flexible about the implementation of the remaining clauses of the resolution. Iraq insists strongly on withdrawal and a cease-fire as well as an exchange of prisoners. The Iranians maintain that they would cease fire if the aggressor were identified and would withdraw in return for compensations. [passage omitted]

AL-HAWADITH: What is your opinion of the Soviet proposal that the embargo decision (against the party that refuses to implement the resolution) be linked to the

presence of an international fleet in the Gulf? Is it sound, and can it be implemented? Do you plan to implement it, and is it acceptable to you?

De Cuellar: We always have plans ready with regard to UN peacekeeping operations. But we have no experience in naval operations. This is a matter for the parties concerned to decide. Besides, this is something removed from the clauses of the resolution; it is not stipulated.

AL-HAWADITH: You are talking about the formation of a naval force and not an embargo. Do you mean a naval force to supervise the implementation of the embargo, or a naval force belonging to the United Nations to replace foreign fleets in the Gulf?

De Cuellar: As I understood it from the Soviets, the objective behind the presence of a UN naval force would be to protect freedom of navigation in the Gulf, in international waters. In my opinion, that is the objective of the Soviet proposal. [passage omitted]

Jerusalem Committee Meeting Departures Noted
LD071424 Rabat MAP in English 1230 GMT
7 Jan 88

[Text] Rabat, Jan 7 (MAP)—Delegations which participated in the extraordinary meeting of the Al-Quds [Jerusalem] Committee summoned by the Moroccan sovereign who chairs the committee leave the country after adopting in Ifrane recommendations to cope up with the dire situation prevailing in occupied Arab territories and the Al-Quds al-Sharif following the uprising of populations and ruthless and criminal crackdown of Zionist occupation forces.

In pre-departure statements, heads of delegations unanimously praised the timely initiative of King Hassan II, efforts stepped up by the sovereign at the head of the Al-Quds Committee, and stressed the importance of recommendations adopted by the emergency meeting.

For the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference Sharifuddin Pirzada, recommendations by the meeting will strengthen Palestinian resistance in occupied Arab territories.

The head of Bangladesh's diplomacy also underlined the importance and timeliness of the meeting saying it took place at a crucial stage of the Palestinian struggle which necessitates further solidarity and union of the Islamic nation to face the Zionist challenge.

The head of the PLO's Political Department Faruq Qaddumi who accompanied PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat stressed the importance of resolutions adopted for the continuation of the uprising and inside resistance saying they also provide for action at the international level to help Palestinians recover their national rights of self-determination and the setting up of a Palestinian state.

The delegations which left Wednesday are those of Jordan, Iraq, Niger, Senegal, and Mauritania.

Palestinian Affairs

Reportage on PLO Central Council Meetings

PNC Speaker on Agenda

JN071243 Manama WAKH in Arabic
1102 GMT 7 Jan 88

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Jan (WAKH)—PNC Speaker Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih has said that the meetings of the PLO Central Council will be devoted to discussing various aspects of the mass uprising in the occupied territories. In a statement to the WAKH correspondent in Baghdad, he added that the Council members will study ways to enhance the Palestinian mass uprising in the occupied Gaza Strip and West Bank and to extend material and moral support for this uprising. Earlier, Palestinian sources said the formation of a Palestinian government-in-exile would head the issues the Central Council members would consider in the meetings they will hold in Baghdad. The Central Council comprises 95 members.

Shaykh al-Sa'ih, who arrived in Baghdad yesterday to chair the Central Council's meetings, emphasized that these meetings will focus only on the uprising. The PNC speaker said the UN Security Council resolution, issued the night before last and which called on Israel not to deport Palestinians, was a wise resolution.

He added: This resolution says that the world has begun to feel the tragedy and suffering being experienced by the Palestinian Arab people under the Israeli occupation. Moreover, the resolution states that the world will continue to sense this suffering and pressure Israel to refrain from its plans and prepare itself for withdrawal and for ending the occupation.

Concluding, Shaykh al-Sa'ih affirmed that the Palestinian Arab people will continue their uprising, as well as their denunciation of the Israeli occupation until this occupation is removed from Palestinian territory.

'Arafat Arrives for Meeting

JN071246 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1140 GMT
7 Jan 88

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Jan (INA)—PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived here today to attend the Fatah [as received] Central Council's meetings, which will begin here later today. The Council will discuss ways to support the popular uprising in the occupied Arab territories, which has entered its 5th week, as well as its latest developments and the local, Arab, and international reactions in light of the escalation of the repressive Zionist actions.

The Council will also become acquainted with a report on the contacts held by the PLO Executive Committee on the Arab and international levels. It will be briefed on the dangers posed by the Zionist troop concentrations in southern Lebanon, as well as the threats to launch a new aggression against the Palestinian camps.

Leaders on Government-in-Exile

JN071856 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1730 GMT 7 Jan 88

[Text] The Palestinian officials who arrived in Baghdad today to attend the PLO Central Council meeting declined to divulge any information about the meeting's agenda. PNC Speaker Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih stated that the PLO Central Council's deliberations will be confined to seeking political and material ways to sustain the uprising in the occupied territory.

PFLP Secretary General George Habash said in a statement that the aim of the PLO Central Council meeting is to hold expanded talks over ways to support the uprising and provide the means to sustain it and not to discuss the issue of a Palestinian government-in-exile. Habash asserted that the PFLP is not opposed to the principle of the thing but considers that broaching the subject now will not only be a premature move but will also create confusion which we would do well to avoid.

In any case, the formation of a Palestinian government-in-exile is not the prerogative of the PLO Central Council, as Yasir 'Arafat has told the AL-ITTIHAD newspaper. He added that such a formation must be approved by all the Palestinian factions that are represented in the PNC.

Palestinian sources in Baghdad have not confirmed reports on an expected meeting of a legal committee on the sidelines of the PLO Central Council meetings.

Council Begins Meetings

JN071954 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic
1825 GMT 7 Jan 88

[Text] The meetings of the PLO Central Council began at the PLO office in Baghdad a short while ago in the presence of brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] and under the chairmanship of PNC Speaker Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih. The meetings will discuss and review the situation in the occupied homeland in light of the comprehensiveness of the heroic uprising being staged by our valiant Palestinian masses against the Zionist occupation.

Our correspondent has learned that the PLO Central Council will discuss how to best support and escalate our people's uprising.

Brother leader Abu 'Ammar arrived in Baghdad from Algiers this morning where he met with Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid. Their talks centered on the latest

developments of the volatile situation in the occupied territories and the ongoing heroic and great uprising being staged by our valiant Palestinian people. They also discussed the acts of suppression, killing, detention, and deportation being perpetrated by the occupation authorities against the unarmed sons of our Palestinian people.

Government-in-Exile Viewed

JN081812 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1600 GMT 8 Jan 88

[Text] The work of the emergency meeting of the PLO Central Council began in Baghdad last night under the chairmanship of PNC Speaker Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih.

PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat submitted a report to the Council on the popular uprising that has been continuing in the occupied territories for 1 month now. His report also discussed the past and present efforts undertaken by the PLO on Arab and international levels to guarantee the protection and safety of the sons of the Palestinian people.

In his speech at the meeting, Shaykh al-Sa'ih called on the masses of the Palestinian people inside the occupied territories to escalate and develop their struggle to achieve their objectives under the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

In its emergency session, the Council for 2 days will discuss the situation in the occupied territories in light of the escalation of the popular uprising.

In another development, Brother Bassam Abu Sharif, an adviser to PLO Executive Committee Chairman Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], said that the PLO Central Council had asked at the beginning of its meetings in Baghdad last night that the PNC's legal committee discuss the issue of forming a Palestinian government-in-exile. Brother Abu Sharif pointed out that the Central Council intends to exert international efforts to expel the Zionist entity from the occupied territories and secure international protection for the Palestinian people on these territories.

Palestinian sources said the Council had decided to give precedence during its meetings to the situation in the occupied territories. He added that the Council heard a detailed report submitted by Brother Abu 'Ammar on the Palestinian uprising inside the occupied territories and public reaction to this uprising.

'Uprising' Discussed

JN082010 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic
1810 GMT 8 Jan 88

[Text] The PLO Central Council continued its meetings in the PLO office in Baghdad today in the presence of brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] and under

the chairmanship of PNC Speaker Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih. The Council ended its first session late last night. During that session, the Council heard a comprehensive political review submitted by leader Abu 'Ammar. In the review, he spoke about the meanings of the heroic comprehensive uprising of the brave masses of our people inside the occupied homeland. He stressed the need to extend all sorts of support for the uprising to continue until it achieves its noble goals.

In the review, Abu 'Ammar also affirmed that our people's continued uprising is new evidence of the people's interaction and unity with their organization, the PLO, on all levels. He added that the revolution's generation is leading the uprising inside the occupied homeland, raising the PLO's slogans, and chanting pro-PLO slogans to stress the organic cohesion between our people and the leader of their national struggle and their sole legitimate representative, the PLO. There is no room for another fact aside from this one clear fact, which will end forever the occupation's illusions and its agents' belief that they can steal the people's loyalty and obliterate their legitimate rights.

The Council also heard a comprehensive report on the situation inside the occupied homeland, as well as the details of the continued heroic and comprehensive uprising. The report was submitted by Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, who affirmed that the uprising is a victory for the revolution and its policy and liberation plan.

An atmosphere of pride prevailed during the Council's meeting as details of the uprising were reviewed. The meeting also noted the cables sent to the Council by Palestinian figures and national bodies inside the occupied homeland. The cables hailed the Council and its meetings and stressed national commitment to the revolution's path under the banner of the PLO and its leadership until a great victory is achieved.

The PLO Central Council is expected to end its meetings this evening. An expanded statement on its discussions and resolutions for supporting and escalating our people's uprising will be issued.

Council Issues Statement

JN091504 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1335 GMT
9 Jan 88

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Jan (INA)—The PLO Central Council has decided to form a higher committee alongside the PLO entrusted with following up issues related to the uprising in the occupied territories and its developments. The committee comprises PNC Speaker 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih, the secretary of the PLO Central Council, and representatives of the Occupied Homeland Affairs Committee and the Higher Military Council. The Council also decided to consider the committee in open

session. A subcommittee entrusted with tackling everyday affairs will also be formed. This came in a statement issued by the Council at the end of a 3-day extraordinary meeting held in Baghdad.

The PLO Central Council has called for providing the Palestinian people with immediate international protection and for urgent efforts to bring about this protection and end the occupation. The Council has also called on Arab states to display decisive stands to foil the deportation and expulsion measures being perpetrated by the occupation authorities. It called for working with all friendly states to help stop the crimes against Palestinian women, children, youth, and citizens.

The Council also approved a decision by the PLO to allocate an extraordinary budget to secure requirements and meet commitments and to urge Palestinian businessmen to perform their duties with regard to providing material and moral support. It has called on Palestinian institutions, apparatus, and organizations to continue with their plans and efforts to enhance the uprising.

The PLO Central Council also ordered the specialized committees to perform their daily duties with regard to the uprising and its developments. It decided to bolster the popular and national action committees in all arenas of confrontation in occupied Palestine, the camps, Jerusalem, other cities, universities, institutes, schools, and popular institutions and organs to enhance the Palestinian struggle. The Council decided to start a special fund for collecting donations earmarked for continuing the support provided to the uprising. It also urged the Arab masses to form similar committees.

The Council, which is considered a link between the PLO and the PNC, concluded its 3-day extraordinary meetings here today. The meetings were chaired by PNC Speaker 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih. They were attended by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and representatives from the Palestinian resistance factions.

The PLO Central Council also reiterated that the uprising being staged in the occupied territories is the beginning of a new phase in confronting the settler Zionist conquest of Palestine. It added that the uprising is creating new realities on the Palestinian territories and paving the way for the attainment of freedom.

The Council issued a statement here today at the end of an extraordinary session of meetings devoted to a discussion of the heroic uprising by the Palestinian people in the occupied territories. The statement said that the uprising, which involved broad participation by the sons of the occupied territories, will keep the Palestinian Arab people in a state of confrontation with the Zionist entity and its war machine.

The PLO Central Council also discussed a comprehensive and detailed report submitted by Yasir 'Arafat on the uprising in the occupied territories and the situation

there. The Council discussed other reports submitted by officials in charge of committees and organs related to the occupied territories on the developments and escalation of the uprising, as well as on what is required for it to continue unabated.

The Council affirmed that the uprising has revealed the gigantic energies of the Palestinian Arab people inside the occupied homeland as "a glowing and sublime link in the national struggle being waged by our people under the PLO, their sole legitimate representative, on the road to the inevitable victory of our people who are struggling to liberate the Palestinian homeland from the racist Zionist occupation."

The Council added that the Palestinian Arab people in the occupied territories have offered scores of martyrs, hundreds of wounded persons, and thousands of detained people during their blessed uprising. It went on to say that the uprising involved broad participation by women, men, and children in a comprehensive confrontation with the Zionist entity, its tanks, and its armored vehicles.

News Conference Held

JN091801 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1608 GMT
9 Jan 88

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Jan (INA)—PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has called on the UN Security Council to form an international protection force to protect the Palestinian people in the occupied territories from a massacre that is being perpetrated by the occupation authorities. In a joint news conference held with PNC Speaker Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih here today, 'Arafat said that the UN Security Council considers the Palestinian Arab territories to be occupied territories and the Israeli occupation authorities to be an occupying force. Hence, he added, the UN Security Council must shoulder the responsibility of protecting the civilian population.

'Arafat went on to say that the international protection force can be chosen from the UN forces stationed in the region—namely, southern Lebanon, Cyprus, or the Golan Heights—to perform this special task. 'Arafat warned that the Palestinian people are facing a massacre.

The news conference was held at the end of the 3-day emergency meetings held by the PLO Central Council here to discuss the uprising in the occupied territories.

Shaykh al-Sa'ih called on Arab and Islamic states to support the uprising and to provide all types of material and moral support to it. He added that the Palestinian question is an Arab and Islamic responsibility and that "the dimensions of the uprising must be assessed." Al-Sa'ih also urged the Arab states to take a decisive stand toward the deportees or those whom the Zionist

entity decided to deport. He said the Palestinian leadership's decisions are dictated by the requirements of the phase. He added: Material and moral support is all that the heroes need to realize the Palestinian demands.

In this regard, he praised Iraq's stand which took the form of an initiative to take care of the families of the martyrs of the uprising and give them treatment similar to that given to the martyrs of Saddam's glorious Qadisiyah battle. He also thanked the Arab states which responded favorably to the uprising by providing material support.

Yasir 'Arafat added that the PLO Central Council was acquainted with the idea of forming a Palestinian government-in-exile and also with the measures taken by the PLO which referred this issue to the political and legal committees to study it. The PLO Executive Committee chairman reviewed the developments of the uprising in the occupied territories. He said the uprising is escalating and that all Palestinian cities and camps are witnessing an all-encompassing uprising. In this regard, 'Arafat referred to the enemy's use of tanks and armored vehicles and to its siege of the camps.

He added that the enemy is opening fire on the demonstrators and heroes of the uprising and also using tear gas bombs and helicopters against them to quell the uprising. He also reviewed the activities of one Palestinian day beginning from 0830 until midnight in which demonstrations were staged in all occupied territories and Palestinian cities and villages despite the brutal repression.

Yasir 'Arafat also reported that he had held contacts with UN Security Council members, including France, Italy, the USSR, the PRC, and the UK, and also with the heads of state of the Nonaligned Movement, the African states, and the ICO member states on protecting the Palestinian people in the occupied territories. He stressed that the PLO believes that the issue of protecting the Palestinian civilian population in the occupied territories is an extremely important one. He affirmed that the acts of repression being perpetrated against the Palestinian people's uprising have met with abject failure. He added that the enemy's announcement of some stands will not take him out of the impasse and went on to say that the bogus release of some detainees will not enable it to win the Palestinian masses' acceptance of its occupation.

'Arafat Willing To 'Partition' Jerusalem

NC090938 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0845 GMT
9 Jan 88

[Text] Cairo, 9 Jan (MENA)—According to the Egyptian magazine "UKTUBAR," Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, has said that he is not opposed to Jerusalem's partition into two parts in a fashion similar to Berlin in the event of a confederation [ittihad kunfidrali] between the Palestinians and the

Israelis. 'Arafat's statement came in reply to a message from an Israeli official. He said: If the partition of Jerusalem would usher in peace, why not implement such a move?

In its edition appearing tomorrow, Sunday, the magazine says that 'Arafat recently received a message from the MAPAM deputy leader which was signed by 12 Labor Party members. The message strongly denounced the Israeli Government's practices in the West Bank and Gaza and proposed setting up an Israeli-Arab confederation. 'Arafat, the magazine reports, answered the message by saying he is ready to meet with the Labor Party members and to discuss their proposal.

Regarding the idea of forming a Palestinian government-in-exile, which is currently being examined by the Palestinians, 'Imad Shaqqur, Yasir 'Arafat's adviser for Israeli affairs, told "UKTUBAR" that a government-in-exile would not be a substitute for the PLO; rather, it would spring from this organization and from the Palestinian masses.

Shaqqur described the popular uprising in the occupied territories as being "simply the beginning of a Palestinian popular revolution which adds a new style to the national struggle movement. It will continue in successive waves to attain the objectives of the Palestinian people." Shaqqur said that the uprising underlines the fact that the Palestinian issue is at the core of the Middle East problem and that peace cannot be achieved before a just solution is found to this issue. The uprising also confirms the Palestinian people's support for the PLO, their sole legitimate representative, he added.

Shaqqur stated that the demonstrations held by some Israelis in Tel Aviv and Jerusalem in protest of the Israeli repressive measures against the Palestinians proves the soundness of the PLO policy, which aims to open a dialogue with Israeli groups that recognize the PLO and Palestinian rights. He said the PLO will continue to address the Israeli Government's intransigence toward peace and Palestinian rights.

'Arafat To Visit Egypt After Mubarak's Return

LD111048 Kuwait KUNA in English 0947 GMT
11 Jan 88

[Text] Doha, Jan 11 (KUNA)—Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's planned visit to Egypt was put off until the return of Egypt's President Husni Mubarak from his American and European tour, later this month, a local newspaper reported Monday. The Qatari daily AL-RAYAH quoted a Palestinian source in Cairo as saying the aim of postponement is for 'Arafat to be acquainted with the American point of views on possible U.S.-PLO negotiations and convocation of a Mideast Peace conference. This would help Egypt and the PLO to determine what action they might take in the future.

AL-RAYAH daily did not mention a specific date for 'Arafat's visit to Cairo. Mubarak's European tour will include France, Italy, Britain and West Germany. He arrives in Kuwait Monday following visits to United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia.

Algeria

Bendjedid To Visit Tunisia 10-11 Jan

*LD091234 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 9 Jan 88*

[Text] His Excellency President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic and secretary general of the party, is to pay a friendly and working visit to Tunisia on Sunday and Monday, 10 and 11 January 1988.

Brahimi Welcomes EEC Official Delors

*LD081951 Algiers Domestic Service in French
1800 GMT 8 Jan 88*

[Excerpt] Jacques Delors, president of the ECC, arrived in Algiers today for a 48-hour official visit. He was welcomed at Houari Boumedienne Airport by Prime Minister Abdelhamid Brahimi and many members of the government. Jacques Delors outlined the context of his visit to our country as follows:

[Begin recording] I think the events of the last 3 years—at the world level, in the world's economy, and within the EC, along with the speeding up of the building of Europe—justify the holding of talks. These talks should allow us to take a middle-term view of relations between Algeria and the EC, as well as taking a more general view of the problems of the Mediterranean and the Maghreb, which, for the EC, constitute an important dimension from both a friendship and political point of view. [end recording] [passage omitted]

EEC Relations Discussed

*LD092029 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic
1830 GMT 9 Jan 88*

[Text] In-depth talks on Algerian-EEC relations began today at the Al-Mithaq residence, led by Abdelhamid Brahimi for the Algerian side and Jacques Delors for the EEC. These talks, regarded as a follow-up to the meeting yesterday evening between Abdelhamid Brahimi and Delors, focused on an overall study of relations in all fields of cooperation. In this context, the need to give added dynamism to the benefit of both sides emerged—especially in the industrial sector and real technological transformation.

The meeting, as a whole, focused on the future of the Arab Maghreb's relations with the EEC. In this context, the talks dealt with the possibility of EEC participation in joint Maghreb economic work that is already in progress.

Benjedid Meets With Delors

*LD101329 Algiers APS in English 1015 GMT
10 Jan 88*

[Text] Algiers, 10/1/88 (APS)—The chairman of the Commission of European Community, Jacques Delors, declared Saturday after he was audienced by President

Chadli Bendjedid that prospects of the reinforcement of relations between the Community and Algeria were at the center of their talks. Delors underlined that "all European officials must show an interest in North Africa, mainly Algeria, and we must think in common in order to create bases of a wider cooperation in economic, financial, cultural and social fields".

Concerning the future of Algeria-EEC relations, Delors recalled that "we have a third financial protocol in the frame of our 1976 agreement. In the frame of this protocol, the stress will be put on the valorization of the natural and human resources of the Algerian agriculture".

He concluded that Algeria is a privileged partner of a number of European countries at the bilateral level". [quotation marks as received] Moreover, Algerian-EEC talks were held Saturday here under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Abdelhamid Brahimi and Jacques Delors.

These talks followed tete a tete talks between Brahimi and Delors, and were an occasion to examine cooperation between Algeria and the Community.

In this context, the two sides underlined the necessity to develop in the mutual interest the industrial partnership, the transfer of technology, the financing of project and the energy supply to Europe.

On another development, Delors conferred with Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi on bilateral relations and prospects of their development. The two sides also exchanged views on the situation in the Maghreb and on other international topical questions, mainly the situation in Arab occupied territories.

Bendjedid Receives Message From Tunisia

*LD071312 Algiers APS in English 1020 GMT
7 Jan 88*

[Text] Algiers, 7/1/88 (APS)—Mr Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic, FLN party secretary general, received a message from the President of the Tunisian Republic Mr Zine el Abidine Ben Ali as an answer to the message addressed to him by the head of state on the occasion of the resumption of diplomatic relations between Tunisia and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah.

Khdiri Meets With Libyan Secretary

*LD041732 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1555 GMT
4 Jan 88*

[Text] Algiers, 4 Jan (JANA)—Brother Hadi Khdiri, member of the Political Bureau and Algerian interior minister, met this morning with brother secretary of the Bureau of the Arab Libyan Brotherhood in sisterly Algiers.

The meeting dealt with the bases of the unitary cooperation existing between the two brotherly countries, as well as a review of the joint unitary projects and agreements already achieved, aimed at the unity and integration between the two brotherly countries on the path toward comprehensive Arab unity.

Chad

Libya Violates Airspace With Bardai Overflight

AB092008 Ndjamenan Domestic Service in French
1919 GMT 9 Jan 88

[Text] The Libyan Air Force continues to violate the cease-fire engineered by the OAU between Chad and Libya. (?After participating in) Libyan attacks against FANT positions in the east of the country from Sudan, the Libyan Air Force has again violated Chadian airspace. Last night Libyan fighter planes overflew the locality of Bardai at 0215 [0115 GMT]. Since 11 September last year, when the cease-fire was proclaimed between the two countries, Chad has scrupulously observed the OAU decision, a decision aimed at facilitating the search for peace between Ndjamenan and Tripoli. Moreover, this new Libyan aggression takes place at a time when the experts of the OAU ad hoc committee charged with the Chad-Libya border conflict are meeting in Libreville, Gabon. Our country's delegation left Ndjamenan on Thursday [7 January] for the Gabonese capital. The experts of our country are being led by the permanent secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, (Michel Brout). It must be pointed out that the meeting of experts will be followed by that of the ministers, and finally by the summit of heads of state of the OAU ad hoc committee which will take place in early February in Dakar, Senegal.

Habre Leaves for UDEAC Summit in Libreville

AB071813 Ndjamenan Domestic Service in French
1330 GMT 7 Jan 88

[Excerpt] The president, El Hadj Hissein Habre, left Ndjamenan late this morning for Libreville, Gabon. While in the Gabonese capital, the head of state will take part in the extraordinary summit of the heads of state of the Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa [UDEAC] member countries. During this extraordinary meeting, the heads of state of Cameroon, the CAR, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, [words indistinct] will examine the general situation in the countries of Central Africa. The decision to summon this meeting of the heads of state of UDEAC member countries was made during the 23d summit held in Ndjamenan. [passage omitted]

Returns 9 January

AB101323 Ndjamenan Domestic Service in French
1845 GMT 9 Jan 88

[Excerpt] President El Hadj Hissein Habre returned to Ndjamenan this afternoon from Libreville, Gabon, where he had attended the summit meeting of the heads of state

of BEAC [Bank of Central African States] [as heard] member countries. As upon his departure, El Hadj Hissein Habre was met on his return at the Ndjamenan International Airport by Minister of State Dono Ngar-doum Djidingar and all the political and military dignitaries in the capital. [passage omitted]

Egypt

Mubarak Comments on Gulf War, Arab Ties

JN080910 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic
6 Jan 88 pp 6, 7, 8

[Interview with President Husni Mubarak by Ghazi Sa'ud al-Fulayyij, deputy chairman of the AL-ANBA' Board of Directors, in Cairo; date not given]

[Text] [Al-Fulayyij] Your Excellency, you will visit Kuwait and the GCC states next week in the first tour since the restoration of Egyptian-Arab relations, and at a time when dangers are mounting around the Arab nation in general and the Gulf area in particular. What meanings and dimensions does your visit entail, and what are the prominent issues that will be placed on the negotiating table?

[Mubarak] What links us with our brothers in the Arab countries and in the GCC states in particular is the bond of fraternity. What links us with all Arab countries is the bond of kinship and a common fate. The ties which link us with the Arab countries make us feel that we are all in the same basket. The strong cooperation between Egypt and the Gulf states is continuous. Despite the suspension of relations and diplomatic representation, relations between Egypt and all GCC states was not halted in all areas, except the nonexistence of ambassadors and flags. These are issues of formality, and I do not attach any importance to this. We never stopped or failed at any moment to respond to a request from any Arab country.

I realize the size of the dangers existing in the Arab region. What I want to say is that we should deal with these dangers with wisdom, reason, and dialogue. Experiences have taught us that this is the best and ideal method to solve issues. Therefore, I affirm that wars will not solve any issue. For example, the war between Iraq and Iran will not solve the dispute between them. The only ideal way to a solution is through dialogue and sitting at the negotiating table. We have a clear example of this: the war that lasted for years between Vietnam and the United States. The United States used all of its strength and military capabilities to strike at Vietnam for years. It lost many of its sons and spent millions of dollars. The issue was finally settled at the negotiating table in Paris. A war, any war, can stir up any cause, but it will not lead to peace. Wars produce repression, torture, and bloodshed; they do not achieve good ground for cooperation among countries. Therefore, I say the Iraq-Iran war must stop, and that logic and reason should prevail to achieve peace as the best alternative to

the heavy costs spent by the two parties in this bloodshed. The billions that have been spent could have been used to raise the standards of the two peoples and to develop their countries.

In addition to this, we find that the area of danger has extended to threaten our brothers in the Gulf. These dangers are one of the topics to be discussed with our brothers in the Gulf states. What I want to emphasize is that we support the Gulf states with all of our potentials and with what we agree with them. The evidence of this is that when the Iraq-Iran war began, despite the break in diplomatic relations between Egypt and Iraq, we did not hesitate for one moment when President Saddam Husayn announced at one of the conferences that Iraq was in need of some ammunition and military hardware to defend itself. We were not late, and we did not hesitate in helping.

When I was the vice president in President Al-Sadat's era, I remember experts and middlemen coming to Egypt to purchase ammunition and military hardware at any price. We learned that they wanted it for Iraq. When officials in Iraq contacted us we told them there was no need for middlemen, particularly since they would have to buy the weapons from them at double the price. We were not late, and we provided their needs out of Arab fraternity and proceeding from the fact that we are one entity. If Iraq is harmed the entire Gulf area will be affected, and this will affect all the regional countries, including Egypt. This means that if a danger exists, we are not far from it. Any assessment that does not take this into account is mistaken. Syria itself is not far from this danger; no Arab country is far from it. The danger will affect all and no one will be safe from it.

[Al-Fulayyij] Therefore, observers were expecting your first visit to take place after the restoration of Egyptian relations with Iraq.

[Mubarak] I can visit Iraq at any time, and I will visit it soon, God willing. I have already visited Iraq with King Husayn. I recall that when King Husayn asked me to have lunch before flying to Baghdad, I told him: Let us not waste a second and fly immediately. Just for your information, President Saddam Husayn's deputy will visit us soon.

[Al-Fulayyij] You have repeatedly affirmed that Egypt's security is part of the Gulf security. In your opinion, how can this be translated on the ground, and how can Egypt's pan-Arab role contribute to protecting the Gulf from the military and security dangers posed by the Iranian aggression?

[Mubarak] I say and will continue to say that Egypt's security lies in Gulf security and vice versa. This is undebatable. What we are thinking of and what we are going to do are not topics for publication in newspapers. It would be illogical to expose our intentions or plans to our opponent and tell him we will do this and that.

[Al-Fulayyij] Mr President, what about press reports that an agreement was reached to send 10,000 Egyptian officers and soldiers to the Gulf to serve in the GCC states after their discharge from the Egyptian Army in return for \$5 billion to pay off Egypt's military debts?

[Mubarak] I am not responsible for what is published in papers. It is illogical for me to stipulate that the GCC states should first pay me \$5 billion before I could support them. We are not mercenaries. Cooperation between us and the Gulf states in the economic spheres or in backing Egypt has not stopped. For instance, Kuwait did not fail to support Egypt; it extended financial aid to us before the restoration of official relations. Consequently, it is impossible for me to offer them 10,000 soldiers in return for their aid. Why? Where did they get the figure 10,000? Why this figure in particular? We have developed an understanding with our brothers in the GCC states on all matters. What I can now say with certainty is that Gulf security is part of Egypt's security. This is sufficient. The story about 10,000 soldiers and \$5 billion was fabricated. Relations between Egypt and the Gulf states have not ceased at any time. These relations will not stop and nothing can stop them, not even the head of a state here in Egypt.

[Al-Fulayyij] With all its impact and integration, what can Egyptian cooperation with Iraq and the GCC states achieve for the Arab nation in confronting the current challenges?

[Mubarak] Cooperation may lead to many results. When this broad front is strong, cooperative, and understanding, it will make anyone thinking of penetrating, challenging, or threatening it reconsider his calculations and think a thousand times before proceeding.

[Al-Fulayyij] Do you see an end to the Iraq-Iran war in the near future in light of Iran's continued rejection of Security Council Resolution 598? Within the context of this regrettable reality, how can this bloody war be ended?

[Mubarak] I have previously stated that Arab agreement—and I am not using the phrase Arab solidarity because we have been talking about it in vain for 100 years—even on a minimum level would give the Arabs the power to confront any party seeking to penetrate the Arab ranks. If we could neutralize those Arab countries which assist Iran, that would constitute a power and strong support against the Gulf war. I say neutralize them, not ask them to strike at Iran. I ask them only to stop assisting Iran in striking at their sister Iraq and to reach a minimum level of agreement.

However, we should pursue a clear course and not exploit circumstances. It is wrong to exploit the circumstances of the Iraq-Iran war in order to make cheap

gains. You cannot predict what such gains may lead to in the future. They may turn against you and harm you. I have said this previously in a clear and unequivocal manner.

[Al-Fulayyij] Mr President, are you reassured about the strength of the Iraqi war front?

[Mubarak] The Iraqi military front is largely cohesive, and the Iraqi forces have gained the experience of repulsing Iranian attacks. Over the years of war the Iraqi fighter has grown tough and highly competent, and is in a much better position than before. This reassures us about his performance in confronting the Iranian forces.

[Al-Fulayyij] The Iranian foreign minister said his country would welcome a meeting between Iran and the GCC states to bolster good-neighborly relations and discuss ways to end the Gulf war. Is this a new Iranian maneuver to gain time and prepare for a new treasonous attack on Iraq, or we should believe Iran?

[Mubarak] Believe him until developments prove otherwise. If he is serious, he would be welcome. The GCC states are well aware of their interests. The Arabs are not stupid; they are wise. When you extend your hand, I will extend my hand, and then I will realize whether or not you are serious. Extending my hand should not mean that I am appeasing you. I must also make sure that no treacherous blow will be dealt to me.

[Al-Fulayyij] Mr President, what about the subject of Egyptian prisoners in Iran. What is their number, and is there any mediation to bring about their release?

[Mubarak] Iran considers the Egyptian prisoners the same as the Iraqi prisoners, although they are not Egyptian forces we sent to Iraq but Egyptians working with their brothers in Iraq without any control on the part of the Egyptian Government. I first learned about them from President Saddam Husayn when he told me that some Egyptians in Iraq volunteered to fight with their Iraqi brothers on the front.

[Al-Fulayyij] Mr President, it has been reported that an Egyptian-Iranian meeting took place in Bucharest to discuss the subject of Egyptian prisoners in Iran and the Iranian deposits in Egypt. Are these reports true?

[Mubarak] This did not happen. It is newspaper talk. If there had been a meeting, we would have announced it because we hide nothing.

[Al-Fulayyij] It has been reported that Iran has conspiratorial and subversive designs against Egypt through its relationship with some extremist religious groups in Egypt. Is this true, Mr President, and how do you confront this danger?

[Mubarak] There are some designs. We know all about them and the security men have the matter fully in hand. We will strike with an iron fist in accordance with the law. We will not be lenient with anyone who threatens the security of the homeland or the citizens. I do not want to say more in this regard.

[Al-Fulayyij] Is extremism in Egypt confined to all or some of the religious groups, or does it include some other political groups? How do you confront this extremism? Is security deterrence sufficient to confront this danger?

[Mubarak] Extremism is a phenomenon which is not confined to religious groups. There are moderates as well as extremists in religious groups. However, extremism has no relationship with religion. The one who violates his religion and interprets it the way he likes is not at all a man of religion. These are extremists and fantasists who exploit religion for personal purposes. Extremism is a worldwide phenomenon and is not restricted to Egypt; it exists in many Arab and Islamic states, in Asian and African countries, in Europe, and in the United States. People, however, always focus on Egypt, giving the impression that the matter is a very serious one. This is not true. We in Egypt are eager to enlighten the members of these groups and hold a constant dialogue with them. Our measures are not confined to security deterrence. However, when the extremists try to overstep the bounds of legitimacy, security must interfere. If deemed necessary, we will not hesitate to adopt tougher measures within the limits of the law because security and stability in Egypt cannot be compromised.

[Al-Fulayyij] On this occasion, Mr President, we always hear you praise late President Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir and the accomplishments of his era. Why was the request to establish a Nasirite party not approved?

[Mubarak] It is natural for me to praise Egypt's leaders. 'Abd al-Nasir was Egypt's leader and Al-Sadat succeeded him as Egypt's leader. Before them Egypt had national leaders who, in their viewpoint, did their best to serve Egypt. Egypt has a long and ancient history. There is no way to question this, and every leader has his own mistakes. Approving the establishment of a Nasirite party is another subject. The country at present has enough parties, and we are not in a stage that will tolerate more parties. The economic situation is not favorable for this. If we had been in a better economic situation, the matter would have been different. We allowed parties until their number reached 75. We cannot do so any more. This does not mean that I fear parties or I am apprehensive over the presence of a certain party. This is not true because freedom is guaranteed for all. If I agree to the establishment of a Nasirite party, someone will say that Nasirism means arrests and imprisonment. Some understand it this way.

[Al-Fulayyij] But Mr President, some seek to distort President Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir's ideology and actions. Why not a Nasirite party to terminate this distortion?

[Mubarak] This means we would have to approve the formation of a party for the Nasirites, another for the Muslim brothers, and a third for the Christian brothers. Our only task then would be to watch them fight and exchange accusations and abuses. If I agree to a party for the Nasirites, there will be some who will say why only the Nasirites? There are also many others requesting a party. This means I must give all of these groups special permission. Moreover, there are some who understand Nasirism in a different manner. We must not forget that 'Abd al-Nasir must not be monopolized by one party or by those who call themselves Nasirites. Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir was a leader of all Egypt. No individual or party can monopolize him. The same applies to Al-Sadat. The establishment of a Nasirite party will set a precedent that will bind us. It would mean we must establish a party for Al-Sadat, another for Mubarak, and a fourth for the one who succeeds me. I would like to ask a question here: What kind of parties would these be that defend dead men? Egypt's leaders are part of our history; they do not need parties to defend them.

[Al-Fulayyij] Mr President, you have made us accustomed to frank dialogue. What is the truth behind reports that Khalid 'Abd al-Nasir is involved in Egypt's Revolution Organization, and why has he been living in the SFRY for months?

[Mubarak] I have nothing to say regarding this because this issue is in the hands of the judiciary.

[Al-Fulayyij] Mr President, what would you say to those who criticize Egypt for signing the Camp David accords and yet did not confront Israel in the same honorable manner in which Egypt supported the uprising in the occupied territories?

[Mubarak] I did not want to discuss Camp David, although I understand the position of our brothers in some specific areas. I understand their position very well, but I do not want to discuss it in order not to embarrass any party. On the other hand, there are many other countries that exhibit an understanding of our position. I do not understand why we have a complex about Camp David and have made it such a problem. We have not given up any of the Palestinian rights. If Egypt had not been cursed and attacked while it was discussing the second part of the Camp David accords, Israel would have withdrawn from the West Bank and Gaza to security points outside these two areas, and this would have enabled the Palestinians to determine their future. They would have been spared their current suffering and we would have reached a much better stage, as one of the Palestinian leaders has admitted. I do not

want to mention this Palestinian leader's name. Regrettably, our cause has become famous as the cause of no's and lost opportunities. Thanks to these no's, the entire cause is now in danger of being lost.

I wonder what is in the Camp David accords, and what kind of complex did it bring about. The Camp David accords consist of two documents. The first is to solve the Egyptian-Israeli problem, and the second is just a general framework of principles for settling the Palestinian problem from all of its aspects. In other words, it is not a binding agreement but a framework for a solution that we will agree upon on the basis of general points. The first document ended with the Egyptian-Israeli Treaty and the return of Sinai to Egypt. They claimed we regained Sinai with an impaired sovereignty. All of this is empty talk. It was agreed to limit the number of forces in Sinai because Israel feared the recurrence of a surprise attack such as the one we launched in October 1973. I will not station forces in Sinai if we reach a comprehensive Arab settlement with Israel. It is worth mentioning here that the forces now stationed in the Sinai are larger in size and better equipped than those that were there before 1967. I can dispense with stationing forces in the desert on which I will spend large sums while we are experiencing difficult economic circumstances. However, their presence is needed now. If other circumstances prevail, I can withdraw more than half of these forces since they cost me huge sums. Nevertheless, I have regained all of Sinai. Any one can now visit it and see for himself if its sovereignty has been impaired. Should we be called to account for regaining it without shedding a single drop of blood? Should we be taken to task for the projects we have established there? The regaining of the Sinai and peace for the Arab world is a gain for the whole Arab world.

We discussed the second document on solving all aspects of the Palestine question with Israel. When Israel found that our brothers attacked Egypt for attempting to reach a solution to the Palestine question, it felt they did not want to resolve the question. Following the suspension of talks they informed us that the attacks and curses to which we were exposed prompted them to freeze the issue since they felt its owners did not want to resolve it. This also made them try to impose conditions outside the second framework of Camp David by suggesting that the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza should rule themselves without possessing any part of the territory. This is completely against the spirit of Camp David. We rejected that. They then wanted us to sign a declaration of principles before their withdrawal from Sinai, but we also rejected that because in this declaration they tried to make us concede some of the Palestinian territories. I do not own these territories, and so am able to make concessions. I cannot concede a property I do not own. The document was frozen. Frankly speaking, if talks on the second framework of Camp David had continued, we would have been in a much better position now. I know my remarks will anger or displease some, but I am

only telling the truth. Nevertheless, we are now working to hold an international peace conference and all the Arab countries agree to this demand.

The Camp David agreement does not cancel our Arab obligations or the collective Arab defense pacts. We have been helping Iraq despite our treaty with Israel. There is no need for some to make these excuses. I hoped that instead of saying Camp David has priority over our Arab obligations, they would ask themselves what priorities Camp David incurred upon us, and even what they did with the Collective Arab Defense Pact in the ongoing grinding war between Iraq and Iran.

To remove any ambiguity, I would like to state that the U.S. secretary of state sent us a message appended to the Camp David treaty. It is in the People's Assembly and Israel has a copy of it. This message affirms that the Camp David treaty does not cancel any of our Arab or international obligations, a matter that is confirmed by the UN Charter. Moreover, why are we sticking to a paper? Let us be practical and see what we do and what they do. They are only making excuses nothing more.

[Al-Fulayyij] Egypt has denounced and condemned the Israeli practices against the uprising in the occupied territory. Is there any intention to withdraw the Egyptian ambassador in light of the continuing Israeli policy of repression and violence, especially since Egypt is morally responsible for the citizens of the Gaza Strip, which was under its administrative supervision until 1967?

[Mubarak] Withdrawing the Egyptian ambassador will not solve the problem. The Egyptian ambassador is now there, and through him we inform Israel of our views and opinions on what we do and about their practices. This means we have a voice through which we send our messages and tell them yes or no. If there were no ambassador, we would be forced to inform them of our opinion via a third party. Why should I seek a third party if I have an ambassador there?

[Al-Fulayyij] How does Egypt view the idea of the government-in-exile currently being studied by the PLO? Where have Egyptian-Palestinian contacts reached? Are you currently mediating between the PLO and Jordan, and where has this mediation reached?

[Mubarak] The idea of a government-in-exile was raised in 1975; that is, during the late President Anwar al-Sadat's term. However, it was not welcomed by our Palestinian brothers at the time. When I met with an envoy from Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], I asked him about this issue that has been raised again. He told me it has been raised again, but only for discussion because its implementation would cause sharp differences among the various Palestinian factions.

Our relations with Jordan are very good and very close. We are in constant agreement and exchange viewpoints. His Majesty King Husayn and I always consult on

various Arab issues, particularly on the Palestinian cause. Within this context, we are working strenuously to achieve a comprehensive and just settlement of this issue through the convening of an international peace conference in which the Palestinian brothers will participate. We hope we will succeed in saving this cause through sedate, objective efforts and away from resounding headlines.

[Al-Fulayyij] Mr President, how do you explain why Algeria and Tunisia have not restored relations with Egypt?

[Mubarak] Tunisia is excused because it is a small country and has Libya on one side and Algeria on the other. The regime there has changed; it is a new regime and we wish it success. As for Algeria, and the other states of the confrontation, and steadfastness front—Iraq, Syria, Libya, and the PDRY—it was Egypt that severed relations with them. The confirmation of this is that when we tried to resume relations with Iraq they told us it was Egypt that had severed the relations and that there must be agreement on a joint communique. Thus, if Algeria decides to restore relations with us, it will contact us to agree on the method for restoring these relations.

[Al-Fulayyij] Despite their recent development and growth, Egyptian-Soviet relations are proceeding slowly. Why? Do you intend to visit Moscow if an official invitation is extended to you by the Kremlin?

[Mubarak] Our relations with the Soviet Union are very good. They are not proceeding slowly as some believe. We exchange viewpoints on various issues, particularly on the Middle East problem. A Soviet envoy recently visited Egypt to brief me on the recent meeting between Reagan and Gorbachev. The trade agreement between us has also gone into effect. When we have suggestions on various issues, we talk to them and discuss our ideas with them.

Some newspapers have reported that I received an invitation to visit Moscow and have even specified a date for the visit. Absolutely nothing of the kind has taken place. I would like to mention here that visiting a major power does not mean we are taking an exam that we will either fail or pass. If you want to achieve some results with the big powers, you must talk, discuss, and reach an understanding. Decisions come later. However, for one to say to you that the visit has succeeded or failed is wrong. For example, the success of a visit to the United States does not depend on the U.S. President alone. When there are talks, the U.S. Congress must be involved. In addition, when we hold talks with them about an international peace conference, this cannot be settled by a stroke of the pen. It requires the efforts of many institutions to persuade other parties to adopt the idea; for example, the Zionist lobby which has become convinced of the idea. This is a success for us Arabs. I would like to stress here that the way to deal with major

powers where democracy is entrenched is through continuous efforts, preparations, dialogue, and a readjustment of concepts. This is not an easy matter.

[Al-Fulayyij] Mr President, what is the nature of current Egyptian-Sudanese relations? Is it true that Egypt dispatched forces to protect the Al-Rusayris Dam in Sudan and other installations on the Nile River there in light of military developments of the rebel movement in southern Sudan, given that this is part of Egypt's national security? Why is the brotherhood charter between Cairo and Khartoum proceeding slowly?

[Mubarak] We do not interfere in the domestic affairs of any country. What is happening in Sudan lies at the core of the Sudanese Government's work, even though some of our brothers there do not like what we say. This does not mean there are no problems between us with respect to the relations between the north and the south. Our role is restricted to attempting to reconcile the two parties if they ask us to do so. We are ready to do this. We have even talked to Ethiopia about the Ethiopian-Sudanese dispute with the aim of solving the problems between them. What is being said about the dispatch of Egyptian forces to protect Sudanese installations in the Al-Rusayris area is not true and is unacceptable because these are Sudanese installations which Sudan is more eager to protect than we are. I believe the Sudanese forces are capable of defending these areas. No one questions that Sudan's security is linked to that of Egypt; this is an indisputable fact. We would like to reaffirm that our relations with Sudan are very normal. As for the brotherhood charter, it is just a statement on which parliamentarians agree among themselves. We support its provisions as long as they strengthen cooperation between the two countries. The Sudanese and Egyptian prime ministers will soon meet to study the establishment of joint ventures to boost bilateral cooperation.

[Al-Fulayyij] Israel is providing the rebels in southern Sudan with weapons and military experts, while Egypt provides the legitimate Sudanese Government with weapons and experts. Is this then a war with Israel in the south instead of in the north?

[Mubarak] I know nothing definite about Israel's assistance to southern Sudan. These are only newspaper reports like those that we sent 10,000 soldiers to the Gulf in return for \$5 billion, that we are defending the Al-Rusayris Dam, and that we held negotiations with Iran in Bucharest. These are all false reports. I only believe in facts and deeds, and do not build on statements and raise a hue and cry. Statements may be false.

[Al-Fulayyij] Undoubtedly, we all hope the resumption of Egyptian-Arab relations will lead to an increase in Arab investments in Egypt. However, Mr President, there are still some obstacles hampering this. How can they be eliminated, and how can the Arab investor guarantee that his investments will not be confiscated in the future by nationalization?

[Mubarak] We offer all possible guarantees to any Arab investor and seek to remove all obstacles they may experience or that may appear from time to time by amending or issuing new laws. However, we do not tamper with fundamentals and we do not want to. If there are those who are afraid of nationalization, let them rest assured because we will not nationalize anything. Proof of this is that I have rejected all proposals to amend the Constitution so that no one may imagine we will embark on nationalization. Of course, I cannot say everything is all right and that there are no obstacles. However, we are in the process of eliminating all obstacles Arab investors may face.

[Al-Fulayyij] Mr President, there is also the question of Arab investors buying apartments in Egypt. Some believe the facilities granted thus far are not enough, not to mention the red tape and the many laws in force and their changes from time to time?

[Mubarak] Red tape is not an Egyptian product. It is found in your country as well as in mine. It also exists in the United States and everywhere else. We have gotten rid of a lot of red tape and are continuing to do so. We are correcting and amending things because we need Arab investments. What would have happened if the huge sums the Arabs lost on the New York Stock Exchange had been invested in Egypt?

With respect to the question on the ownership of apartments in Egypt by Arabs, we are developing our legislation and new legislation will be issued soon in this regard to tackling this issue.

[Al-Fulayyij] AL-ANBA' is celebrating its 12th anniversary. It is a great honor to meet with your excellency on its anniversary. Is there something new you want to tell AN-ANBA' on the occasion of your visit to Kuwait?

[Mubarak] I will visit Kuwait on 11 January, God willing. I will meet with my brother His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, the amir of Kuwait. Can there be something better than that?

Mubarak, Delegation Depart for Riyadh 9 Jan
NC090852 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0840 GMT
9 Jan 88

[Text] Cairo, 9 Jan (MENA)—President Muhammad Husni Mubarak departed from Cairo this morning for Riyadh at the beginning of a tour which will include six Gulf states.

This is President Mubarak's first tour of Arab countries since relations were restored between Egypt and a number of Arab countries.

President Mubarak is accompanied on this tour by a delegation comprising Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Dr 'Atif 'Ubayd,

minister for cabinet affairs and minister of state for administrative development; and Dr Usamah al-Baz, director of the President's Office for Political Affairs.

Paper Notes Air Defense Unit Sent to Kuwait

NC090721 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon
in Arabic 0645 GMT 9 Jan 88

[Text] Quoting reliable sources in Cairo, the AL-SAFIR newspaper has reported that an Egyptian air defense unit together with all of its equipment, including fighter aircraft and missiles, was sent to Kuwait 2 days ago. The sources added that some senior Egyptian reserve officers, accompanied by reserve troops, will leave for certain GCC countries, other than Kuwait. These forces will be rotated once every 6 months.

It is noteworthy in this connection to recall that Egyptian President Husni Mubarak had earlier denied Kuwaiti newspaper reports that a number of Egyptian officers and troops would serve in certain Gulf countries in return for financial support to Egypt.

Ghali on Uprising, Israeli Measures, Gulf

JN101845 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1742 GMT 10 Jan 88

[Interview with Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, by Antoine Nawfal, Radio Monte Carlo news director, in Paris; live or recorded]

[Text] [Nawfal] The situation in the occupied territory is becoming more tense. What is your view, Mr Minister, of this matter?

[Ghali] Egypt's stand is clear; namely, it condemns the Israeli measures and repression in the occupied territory. Such repression violates the peace treaty, violates the Geneva conventions, violates human rights, and threatens peace in the region. Consequently, we supported the resolution adopted by the Security Council on 22 December. We also supported the resolution adopted in the past days. These resolutions make it clear that world public opinion condemns Israeli actions in the occupied Palestinian territory.

[Nawfal] Can Egyptian-Israeli relations be affected to the extent that there will be a break?

[Ghali] The fact is that we have an interest in maintaining contacts between Cairo and Tel Aviv, because through such contacts we can exercise pressure on the Israeli Government and we can hold contacts with the parties and groupings within Israel that oppose the Israeli Government's policy.

[Nawfal] Egypt has a historical relationship with the Gaza Strip and a special knowledge of it. How do you view developments in the Gaza Strip?

[Ghali] During the negotiations that took place in 1978 the idea was proposed that withdrawal should begin from the Gaza Strip. However, the decision must be the decision of the Palestinian people and of the PLO. Palestinian public opinion holds that we should defend the regional and political unity between the Gaza Strip and the West bank.

[Nawfal] You have said in the past that the Israeli stand encourages extremism, even fundamentalist extremism. Do you believe matters can reflect on the situation within Egypt?

[Ghali] Undoubtedly the demonstrations in Egypt express the Egyptian people's rejection of the Israeli actions and confirm that extremism is closely linked to the failure to resolve the Palestinian question. The contrary is also true. If we can find a peaceful solution to the Palestinian question, then negotiations and the champions of dialogue will undoubtedly overcome the champions of confrontation and extremism.

[Nawfal] Egypt has settled its relations with the PLO. What is the role that Egypt can play now?

[Ghali] There are constant contacts with the PLO. There is full coordination between Palestinian diplomacy and Egyptian diplomacy. Such cooperation aims to find a political settlement and to defend the principle of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination.

[Nawfal] In your interviews with Western and French papers, you blamed Europe because it is not carrying out an effective role?

[Ghali] Definitely, there is a big difference, a vast difference, between Europe's stand when the Venice Declaration was adopted and Europe's present stand. We believe European security is linked to the security of the Middle East. Consequently, we call on Europe to act: to contact Israel, to contact the Israeli parties, to contact the United States, and to contact the Soviet Union, so that through such contacts we can activate the peace process. Europe has a special responsibility; it must play a special role in the peace process. Moreover, the idea of the international conference requires the presence of the permanent member states of the Security Council. France and Britain are among the states that have permanent seats in the Security Council. Undoubtedly, EC support for a French move or a British move will help to find a peaceful solution to the Palestinian question—and that is an objective of Egyptian diplomacy.

[Nawfal] Can the resumption of relations between Egypt and some Arab states redress the Arab political map?

[Ghali] Undoubtedly the resumption of relations will result in the strengthening of Arab solidarity. We need increased Arab solidarity so as to prepare for the coming

stage of negotiations—be they the international conference or other negotiations. This will strengthen the Arab negotiating position in the coming negotiations, which is necessary if we want a peaceful settlement of the Palestinian question.

[Nawfal] President Husni Mubarak is on a Gulf tour. What can he offer the area countries? Will he offer them assistance or cooperation in the military field, for instance?

[Ghali] Egyptian assistance will be political, diplomatic, and technical. Undoubtedly, the strengthening of Arab solidarity will strengthen the Gulf states in confronting the threats facing them.

[Nawfal] Which poses a greater threat to Egypt now—is the threat from the Gulf greater than the threat arising from the situation in the occupied Arab territory and the Palestinian question?

[Ghali] There is a connection between all these threats. Undoubtedly, the war between Iraq and Iran has deflected the interest of public opinion in the Palestinian question. Conversely, there is no doubt that the Palestinian question cannot be tackled unless the military confrontation between Iraq and Iran is resolved peacefully. There is a close connection between all the events that occur in the Middle East. Undoubtedly, such events help to exacerbate contradictions in the Arab world and weaken Arab solidarity, while the resolution of disputes among Arab states will strengthen Arab solidarity, and will strengthen the Arabs in the negotiating stage and in the stage of exerting pressure to find a peaceful solution to the Middle East crisis.

[Nawfal] Is such a connection the reason that prompts Egypt to move on two fronts?

[Ghali] Undoubtedly the aim is to strengthen Arab solidarity. That is the reason for the Egyptian moves: the Egyptian moves in the Gulf, the Egyptian moves in contacting Lebanese parties, or the Egyptian moves for peace in Africa as well.

[Nawfal] Thank you.

Teacher Arrested, Accused of Spying for Israel
NC101228 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1212 GMT
10 Jan 88

[Text] Cairo, 10 Jan (MENA)—MENA has learned that 'Abd al-Hamid Subh Labbad, an Egyptian teacher, has been arrested and charged with working as an agent for Israel and with supplying that country with vital information about Egypt, particularly military information.

Security services had informed the Higher State Security Prosecution Office about the defendant's activities. The Higher State Security Prosecution subsequently ordered the man's arrest. Following an investigation into the

case, Labbad was charged with collecting intelligence for a foreign country with the aim of harming Egypt's security. The case is now before a military higher court.

Interior Minister on Arrest of 'Leftist' Group
JN072324 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic
5 Jan 88 pp 1, 10

[Excerpt] Interior Minister Zaki Badr has announced that a new leftist organization has been arrested. He said that the organization will be unveiled soon. During a meeting with the head and members of the academic staff at Al-Mansurah University, Badr said that a professor at Assut University distributed leaflets among the students and showed a film comparing Islam and Christianity before students at the academic staff club. He said this had resulted in a sectarian sedition. He added that the demonstrations organized by some religious leaderships last Friday were aimed at setting ablaze the Jewish synagogue and public places and shops on Cairo streets.

The minister added that the aim of religious and leftist groups is against the regime in Egypt. He said that they are trying to control the professional unions in order to achieve their objectives. He affirmed that the mission of university professors is educating the youths. He denied demanding the cancellation of university academic staff clubs, but he demanded that the board of directors of four academic clubs be dissolved for violating the laws. They are the academic staff clubs of the Cairo, Alexandria, Al-Mansurah, and Assut Universities.

The minister said that the opposition forces want to win the support of national establishments and unions in order to use them to achieve their objectives of causing incitement and casting doubts. He said that party activity has its own sectors, and that nobody has the right to penetrate the national institutions to distract them from their national mission.

The minister expressed appreciation for the university professors. He said he holds the greatest respect for them. He said he blames some of them for encouraging students to stage demonstrations outside universities. This disturbs security and order, although they know that the demonstrating students will be firmly and strongly confronted.

The minister urged the professors to teach the students the right way to express their opinions through the legitimate channels.

Concerning the implementation of the emergency law, the minister said that it made it possible to arrest drug dealers who annually purchase \$6 billion worth of drugs to destroy citizens' lives. The minister responded to a request by the Al-Mansurah University academic staff to establish a services unit inside the campus, including a unit for car licenses and passports. [passage omitted]

11 January 1988

Explosion Reported Near U.S. Consulate

NC101502 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon
in Arabic 1445 GMT 10 Jan 88

[Text] An explosive device went off near the U.S. Consulate in Alexandria today, causing damage to property.

Paper on U.S. Embassy Report About Army

PM081513 Cairo AL-SHA'B in Arabic
5 Jan 88 p 1

[Mahmud Bakri Report: "Major U.S. Embassy Report on Egyptian Army"]

[Text] AL-SHA'B has obtained the contents of a report the U.S. Embassy in Cairo prepared and sent to the U.S. Defense Department some time ago whose full details the Egyptian authorities succeeded in obtaining. The report deals with the situation in the Egyptian Armed Forces and Egyptian Army strategy after the signing of the peace treaty with Israel. The report indicates that the Egyptian Army strategy, especially since President Husni Mubarak assumed power after Al-Sadat's assassination, has been to introduce advanced weapons to the art of military combat, and that Egyptian arms in this regard have not been confined to those imported from the United States, since Egyptian military officials and their political leadership realize that the United States would not allow the Egyptian Army's modernization except within a framework that the U.S. Administration would allow, and which in turn would not affect Israel's security. The Egyptian Army disapproves utterly of the special and distinct military relationship between the United States and Israel.

The report goes on to say: In view of this, Egypt has decided to seek assistance from the European states, both Western and Eastern; it has also initiated military cooperation with the Soviet Union.

The report stresses that cooperation will rapidly double within the coming years. The report therefore warned the U.S. Government about the consequences of allowing Soviet-Egyptian cooperation to reach its maximum without any clear U.S. intervention to obstruct this form of military cooperation!

The report reviewed the strategies of the Egyptian Army at this stage, indicating that Egypt has turned to the system of integrated military cities, a kind of modernization designed to give a secret nature to military training and to maintain the continuity of military lines, as is now happening in the two cities of Junayfah and Sha'ufah. This is in addition to a building plan being prepared by the Egyptian Defense Ministry covering the areas of Al-Amiriyah, Dahshur, Inshas, and Al-Haykestib.

The report referred to the strategy of "military self-reliance" under which Egypt seeks to introduce modifications to advanced arms through Egyptian military industries represented by the Arab Industrialization Organization.

Libya

Al-Qadhdhafi Addresses Palestinians

LD081930 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1330 GMT 8 Jan 88

[Speech by Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi to "the masses of the Arab people in occupied Palestine and in the Greater Arab Homeland"; date, place not given—recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

To our heroic and dear people in our beloved occupied Palestine, to our people under occupation since 1948, to our people leading the popular revolution, the liberation revolution between the river Jordan and the Mediterranean Sea, to the masses of our Arab nation from the Atlantic Ocean to the Arabian Gulf. [words indistinct] as I stand in humility and respect before the revolution of the stones [passage indistinct].

Shame and disgrace be on these rulers, kneeling Husni [Husni Mubarak], as he is really kneeling [words indistinct], and promised them security and confidence and protection. Today, [words indistinct] in order to dedicate themselves to persecuting our people and slaughtering them in occupied Palestine and in Lebanon, and for facing steadfast Syria.

I say to these martyrs, the martyrs of the heroic Palestinian people: Glory be for the great Arab nation, and disgrace and humiliation and death for the Israelis and those [words indistinct] and the treacherous Arab rulers who are traitors. Brothers: "Think not of those who are slain in God's way as dead. Nay, they live, finding their sustenance in the presence of their lord" [quotation from the Koran] Haniyah, [name indistinct], Khalid, Atif, Basim, Khalil, Wahid, Ali, and the others are martyrs. They have not died. Those who died while they are alive are the treacherous and agent Arab rulers, the agents of America and of Israel, those who confer with them secretly and sell the noble blood and trade the corpses of the noble martyrs; they sell the Palestinian people and the great Arab nation.

"Think not of those who are slain in God's way as dead. Nay, they live, finding their sustenance in the presence of their Lord, rejoicing in the bounty that God has given them" [quotation from the Koran]. This is a reward from God for martyrdom. "And joyful in those who remain behind and have not joined them" [quotation from the Koran]. They invite the others to join them in martyrdom. "Those who remain behind and have not joined

them, because no fear shall be on them, neither shall they sorrow, joyful in blessing and bounty from God, and that God leaves not to waste the wage of the believers. And those who answered God and the messenger after the wound had smote them—to all those of them who did good and feared God, shall be a mighty wage; those to whom the people said: The people have gathered against you, therefore fear them; but it increased them in faith, and they said, God is sufficient for us; and excellent guardian is He." [quotation from the Koran].

These are the Palestinians. These are the ones who lead the demonstrations today in Jabalya camp, [name indistinct], in Al-Duhayshah, in Balatah, Balatah camp, which was stormed by the occupation forces 30 times, but it is today demonstrating again together with the rest of the camps. Askar camp, [name indistinct] camp, Al-Zahiriyyah camp, [name indistinct] camp, and [name indistinct] camp. Today there are demonstrations on Saladin street in eastern Jerusalem, (?Rubaykah) village in Nablus, and Bit Hurayrah north of Jerusalem. Today they stoned the U.S. delegation.

[Words indistinct] because between us and the United States there is no logic, understanding, dialogue, or friendship. The United States is the enemy that wants to annihilate the Arab nation from the Ocean to the Gulf. The United States treats us the same as they treated the American Indians. The United States wants to annihilate us by committing genocide through the Israelis and its bombs, which it threw on Libya and on Tunisia and on Lebanon and on every spot that contains an Arab existence from the Ocean to the Gulf. The United States would like to throw its bombs over all these spots and enable the Israelis to commit genocide on the Arabs. The Sabra and Shatila camps were subject to mass destruction.

What is happening now in occupied Palestine is an attempt to annihilate the Arab race. Yes this is the reply to the U.S. delegation, spitting in their faces, humiliating them, and stoning them. This is the language between us and the United States. If the Arab rulers sit with the Americans because they feel subservient to them because the Americans are their masters, then the rulers are not made of the same clay as the masses. The masses know how to deal with the United States and the delegations of the United States. This is the reception worthy of the Americans.

This Palestinian people who is today demonstrating in these camps, these villages and these streets is the one about whom God said: "Those to whom the people said, the people have gathered against you, therefore fear them" [quotation from the Koran]. That is, the Israelis have gathered their soldiers, so fear them. What was the answer of the Palestinians? "It increased them in faith, and they said, God is sufficient for us; an excellent guardian is He" [quotation from the Koran]. Yes, this is the answer. These verses apply today to the Palestinians who emigrated and who were evacuated from their

homes. Who emigrated and was evacuated from his home? It is the Palestinian. [words indistinct] who face aggressive war other than the Palestinian? And fought and killed?

Yes, the Palestinians are the ones who fight the enemy and who are killed by the enemy. What did God say about them? "I will blot out from them their iniquities, and admit them into gardens with rivers flowing beneath; a reward from the presence of God, and from His Presence is the best of rewards" [quotation from the Koran]. This is not for Husayn [Jordan's King Husayn], nor for the Kneeling [Husni Mubarak], nor for the rest of the agents. This is for the Palestinians. But if there is anyone who feared or returned, "those of you who turned back on the day the two hosts met, it was Satan who caused them to fail, because of some evil they have done" [quotation from the Koran]. This does not affect you. If there is anyone who turned back on the day of the march, "and if you are slain, or die, in the way of God, forgiveness and mercy from God are far better than all they could amass" [quotation from the Koran]. Yes, death for God's way and for Palestine, martyrdom, is better than what the Arab rulers (?own) of wealth and luxury, which will vanish. Glory be to the Palestinian people and the Arab nation, and immortality be for the martyrs of Palestine and the martyrs of the Arab nation who died for Palestine.

Do you know? The Arab masses might not know about Al-Fari'ah military detention camp, which contains 20 children, east of Nablus. The Israelis imprisoned 20 Palestinian children in a detention camp which is called Al-Fari'ah detention camp. They established a temporary prison in the south of the West Bank, and transformed a military base into a prison that can accommodate 800 persons. This was stated by [name indistinct], director of the prison department, and [name indistinct], spokesman of the prison department. The Arab rulers might know this, but they are subservient. The masses should overtake them and despise them and make them the laughingstock before their masters. The one who can say no and yes is the people, the Arab people, the Palestinian people. The masses should pull the carpet from under the feet of the feeble, the rulers of the Arab nation, who were put in their positions by the colonialists.

Today, this is the bravery. Demonstrations in those camps and those streets. Greetings to Al-Najah University, Bethlehem University, and Bir Zayt University, which went down in history from the widest gate, and Hebron University and the Islamic University in Gaza, and the Ibrahimy college, the medical college, the Arab nursing college, Al-Rawdah college in Nablus, to the students at schools, students at institutes, boys and girls in occupied Palestine—greetings and respect to them.

This evening, as I address these words to the heroic people in occupied Palestine between the River and the Sea, and to the masses of the Arab nation, leaving aside

and despising all the traitorous rulers who have sold the land, honor, and dignity of the nation, I am relying on the revolution of the masses and the revolutionary committees, which should be formed in every suburb and every street in order to establish the revolutionary committee movement which will instigate the masses to establish the popular revolution, tomorrow's revolution. Then the masses will assume authority through the people's congresses and the people's committees. There is no democracy without people's congresses.

The congresses and committees will be everywhere. There is no deputization, and representation is deception [Green Book slogans]. Yes, anyone who wants to represent the Palestinian people is a charlatan, and anyone who wants to represent the Jordanian people is a charlatan, and anyone who wants to represent the masses of the Arab nation is a charlatan. Here are the masses adopting a behavior which is completely different from the behavior of the traitorous rulers. Therefore, representation is deception. Let the people's congresses and people's committees be established in every suburb and every street. Let the revolutionary committees be formed, secretly and publicly, in every place in the Arab homeland and in occupied Palestine.

Brothers, greetings to the patriot Palestinian leaders in the occupied territories, who today hastened to open an extremely dangerous door, toward which I have repeatedly instigated the masses of the Egyptian people. During the past 2 weeks I have also instigated the masses of the Palestinian people in this direction. It is the door of civil disobedience. The honest leaders in occupied Palestinian Arab territories carried this out. I would like the masses of our people in occupied Palestine to avoid violence at this stage, so that they do not give the enemy's soldiers, the occupation soldiers, the excuse to fire at them, to detain them and to terrorize them. Civil disobedience and people's will are stronger than bullets. The will of the Palestinian people is stronger than the bullets of the enemy and than the bullets of the occupation forces. We must move toward civil disobedience.

I address this call to the Palestinian Arab masses in the occupied territories, and to the honest patriotic Palestinian leaders, and to the universities, colleges, schools, social centers, press centers, press associations, and to the free journalists and to the camps, trade unions, associations, people's committees, associations, societies and clubs, and to the mosques and churches. To all of them I address my call.

Tomorrow, blessed Friday, I call on all the preachers in mosques and churches and all those who will pray in Hana Bey Mosque in Jaffa, which the Israelis tried to destroy on 10 July 1985, Al-Jazzar Mosque in Acre, which the Israelis tried to storm on 20 September 1985; I address a call to all the preachers in the mosques and those who will pray tomorrow in Al-Aqsa Mosque and Ibrahim Mosque in Hebron and in Saladine Mosque in Gaza, and the Church of the Nativity in Bethlehem and

the Resurrection Church in Jerusalem and Al-Sham'ah Mosque in al-Zaytunah quarter in Jerusalem, which the Israelis tried to attack on 6 January 1986, and in Al-Sayid Hashim Mosque, and in Shaykh Shu'ay' Mosque in Jerusalem, and Al-Khulafa' al-Rashidin in Jabalya camp, and in Al-Awadah Mosque in Jabalya camp, and in Falastin Mosque in Ramleh, and in Al-Yarmuk Mosque in Ramleh, and [name indistinct] in the Gaza Strip, and in Al-Kanisah Mosque in the Gaza Strip, and in Al-Islah Mosque in the Gaza Strip, and in Al-Amal Mosque in Khan Yunis, and in Al-Qaysariyah Mosque, which the Israelis tried to transform into a bar on 22 June 1985, and to the mosques and those who pray in Al-Nabi Salih Mosque in Ramleh, and in the grand mosque in Ramleh, the grand mosque in Safd, the grand mosque in [name indistinct], and the grand mosque in Tulkarm, and [name indistinct] mosque, in which the Israelis on 27 July 1985 demolished the ablution room.

Let the Islamic world hear, let the masses of the Islamic nations hear, let the Muslim and Christian Arab nation hear about what the enemy occupying Palestine commits in crimes. I call on all preachers in these mosques and churches; I call on all the masses of those who will pray in occupied Palestine; I call on all students, male and female, and I call on all patriotic leaders to move toward civil disobedience and to avoid violence. We have to distinguish between the feda'i action and popular rejection.

The feda'i action should be carried out by the fedayeen who sacrifice themselves for the homeland. It is a popular rejection that I am calling upon you to carry out; popular disobedience to be carried out by the masses. The popular disobedience includes civil disobedience, that is, cutting off water supplies to the enemy's camps in the occupied territories as much as possible, cutting off electricity, roads, secret sabotage, like those who inserted pins in the oranges to be shipped abroad. There are small and very small means that we want every Palestinian to use for secret sabotage. Civil disobedience must be declared and we should take it to the streets without using any violence, this time without even a cigarette, we must sit in the streets, sleep in the streets, make our social meetings in the streets and our parties in the streets. Weddings and funerals should be held in the streets; whoever can sleep should sleep in the street. We should write banners that can be photographed by the newsmen of occupation and the liberation of Palestine: Palestine is our country and we have been occupied since 1948.

This civil disobedience must continue and this popular rejection must continue month after month and year after year because such a situation will, in the end, make the contradictions within the Israeli camp explode as the Koran says: "Thou would think they were united but their hearts are divided." God's Koran says that the Israelis make you think that they were united and yet their hearts are divided. This disobedience will also lead to counter-migration; whoever wants peace should leave

Palestine and return to his own country. It will also stop the emigration into Palestine from foreign countries: Emigration to Palestine would be stopped because Jewish people would no longer want to emigrate to Palestine, since it would no longer be the land of promise but the land of hell. Palestine must be turned into hell.

The demonstrations of the last few days have prompted dozens of Israeli soldiers to refuse military service and to turn in petitions asking to be discharged from military service and not be sent to the territories where there are Arab demonstrations. Only a few days have led to such an outcome. If you continue your popular rejection and civil disobedience for, say, months, after one year or more the Israeli authorities occupying Palestine will be (?destroyed). The whole world knows that there is a land and a people under occupation. The name of the occupied land is Palestine, which is situated between the Jordan River and the Mediterranean Sea. An occupied people, whose land is also occupied, whose name is the Palestinian people; the so-called Israeli is merely the diaspora. The Zionist entity will gradually disappear.

There are those oriental Jews with whom we have lived together like brothers for thousands of years; those Jews are Palestinians and should stay with us. The French Jew must, however, be convinced that he should return to France. We will stand against France if it says a Jew cannot return home. The American Jew should return to the United States because the United States is his country; the Russian Jew should return to Russia because he has a homeland called Russia. It is the Palestinian who does not have a homeland; his homeland is Palestine and therefore he should return to Palestine.

[Words indistinct] this sort of action is logical and will lead to some decisive and historical results. The world will see that this people has freed itself from occupation through a shrewd, logical, historical, democratic, and peaceful solution: a convincing one to all the peoples of the world. Here we are saying that every Jew who came to Palestine should return to his native country.

Even the Jews who originally came from the Arab countries should return to the Arab countries. The Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamaniyah will be one of the first to welcome the Jews who emigrated from Libya to occupied Palestine. (?They should) return to Libya, their native homeland. In return, marching on Palestine is imperative, in peace and in war, by the masses of the Palestinian people who have been kicked out of their homes in Palestine. Their vanguards and spearhead are the armed fedayeen action.

Our brothers on the occupied soil, and masses of our Arab nation, do not leave your destiny to the rulers. They are charlatans, hypocrites, bribe takers, they bring dishonor to the noble nation and its history. They harm its future. [words indistinct] the Amman conference, the international conference. (?They) begged the United

States—the strategic and arch supporter of the Zionist enemy. They begged it for a solution. What sort of a solution will it be? Any sort of a solution that comes from the United States will be at the expense of the future of the Palestinian people and (?the sons) of the Arab nation. It will be at the expense of our necks and skins. It will be at the expense of the blessed blood which is being spilled today, and was spilled yesterday and will be shed tomorrow and the day after tomorrow.

Brothers, I ask you to take up popular rejection. I call on you to declare popular rejection, and civil disobedience. I do not ask you to boycott work. Anyone who has a job from which he receives his livelihood in occupied Palestine should continue his job. But when he finishes with work he should join the program of people's rejection and civil disobedience.

This is the march of peace which the treasonous Egyptian regime has been seeking, namely to slay and kill you. Egypt has adhered to the letter of the treasonous and disgraceful treaty of Camp David which sold you—brother mujahidin—in occupied Palestine, while the Israelis have not adhered to anything in the Camp David agreement. The Camp David agreement called for the withdrawal from territories occupied in 1967. This means that the Israeli forces should have withdrawn by now from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. This is what the Camp David agreement stipulated. The Egyptian regime, which is implementing the agreement, cannot get out of it. The enemy has provided a justification, the Israelis provided a justification. They reneged on their commitment and asked the Egyptian side to adhere to Egypt's commitment. The Israeli side did not adhere to anything in this treaty. It is now Egypt's right, according to international law, to renege on the Camp David treaty and there no one will blame them.

The Camp David treaty calls for Palestinian self-government; a Palestinian provisional government. It calls for the abolition of the Israeli's settlements in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. It calls for refraining from setting up new settlements in the West Bank and Gaza Strip after signing the Camp David treaty. The previous settlements (?were maintained) and new settlements were established. Now there are 192 settlements in the West Bank and there are 23 settlements in the Gaza Strip. Therefore, do not (?pay attention) and do not ever stand behind the sick and worn-out solutions which the drowning and dying rulers are clinging to. We must, however, begin a new historic stage that will lead to shaking the Zionist occupying state and to stopping migration from abroad, which would lead to an exodus and to intensifying the paradoxes in the Zionist camp, and to a revolution in the Arab homeland—and encouraging the Arab masses.

We must reject the occupation in a peaceful manner. We should ignore it: Like sleeping in the streets; eating in the streets; doing everything in the streets. We should (?stop) any cooperation with the forces of occupation. It is not a

question of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip only; there is a big trick with which they want to establish something, a creation called Israel. Israel occupied the West Bank and the Gaza Strip in 1967. This creation must be resisted. There is nothing called Israel. There was a prophet called Israel. Jacob was called Israel; the sons of Israel means the sons of Jacob. It does not mean this force, which is European or the European (?descendents) which occupy Palestine.

When I talk about the occupied soil I mean the soil that has been occupied since 1948 and including 1967. It is all occupied soil. The brothers on the soil that was occupied in 1948 must not differentiate between the soil and the brothers who have been occupied since 1967. Thus, I am talking about the Hasan Bey Mosque in Jaffa and the Al-Jazzar Mosque in Acre. These mosques—the grand mosque in Haifa, when you say your payers tomorrow, Friday—should include sermons that call for popular rejection and civil disobedience.

This will prove that Palestine would effectively be for the Palestinian people and there is no such thing called Israel, (?only the diaspora). It will, moreover, prove that there is a people that has been under occupation since 1948, and that the situation is not as the enemies have been trying to fabricate: that the occupation of Palestine only occurred following the 1967 events. Palestine was occupied in 1948 and we must struggle against this occupation and remove it.

Brothers, on my part I will try to muster all the Arab nation's potential as well as that of the world behind the revolution of the Palestinian people, behind civil disobedience, behind popular rejection, and behind the Fedai's action. I will do my utmost to provide medicine, food, clothing, and commodities through the Red Crescent and the Red Cross as well as charity organizations, relief agencies, international organizations, friendly countries, and through Palestinian organizations, their centers, unions, clubs, and agencies. I will, through them all, provide all the necessary help, which I will endeavor to muster, from the Arab nation, from the Islamic nation and from the entire world, behind the heroic Palestinian people. We should continue to hear each other and to talk to each other until victory. It is a revolution until victory. The people's will should be stronger than the bullets. Our spirit should be stronger than steel. [words indistinct]

The Arab nation has been, throughout its history, victorious over its enemies. These enemies thought they were to stay and that the Arab nation could not shake them. Even Palestine was for dozens of years under the Crusaders' occupation before it was liberated by Salah al-Din. Today all of this people is Salah al-Din because we are in the era of the masses. There should be no mandate for the people; mandate is merely a swindle. Those who were our representatives have cheated us. Let

the child and the woman go out and say the word of the occupied people, the occupied people from the River to the Sea which is rejecting occupation.

O brothers, God is great. We are going to hear your news which we, in our turn, will make the world hear tomorrow, Friday. The struggle continues. Revolution till victory and forward.

'Provocative Act' by U.S. Military Aircraft
LD081007 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0015 GMT
8 Jan 88

[Text] JANA has learned from sources at the General People's Committee for Communications and Maritime Transportation that a U.S. military aircraft, which took off from a U.S. base in Egypt, flew at a very low altitude over the ship Gharnatah, which is owned by the national public company for maritime transportation. These sources stated that the Gharnatah was on its normal voyage from the Libyan seaport of Benghazi to the Turkish seaport of Izmir at 1430 yesterday, at latitude 33° 23', 37", and longitude 25° 47', 53" east, traveling on a course of 88° at 115 nautical miles north of Sidi Ani. A U.S. military aircraft, which took off from a U.S. base in Egypt, at a very low altitude flew over the Gharnatah and circled three times. These sources stressed that such a provocative act should be considered contrary to the freedom of navigation and international laws which regulate the freedom of maritime navigation and is considered a blatant violation of all international treaties and traditions.

The Secretariat of the General People's Committee for Communications and Maritime Transportation has informed all international organizations about this provocative act, which was directed against the lives of the Libyan Arab ship's passengers.

Al-Qadhdhafi on Sanctions Against U.S. Allies
DW072143 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German
2045 GMT 7 Jan 88

[Remarks by Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to journalists in front of his Tripoli tent, with superimposed German translation, date not given, on the "Heute-Journal" program—recorded]

[Text] [Question] What about the U.S. protection of Persian Gulf shipping?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] The cowboy and actor Reagan plays with the world. The European countries must follow his order.

[Question] What about the FRG's relationship with Libya?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] The FRG has a great interest in trade with Libya. However, it depends on Washington. There are currently discussions about what punishments should be

imposed on countries that support the U.S. terror against Libya. Economic sanctions on the FRG are possible. Activities by FRG companies in Libya may be prohibited.

Lebanese To Serve as Core of 'Arab Army'

PM071615 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 8 Jan 88
p 8

[Unattributed report: "Lebanese Core of Arab Army in Libya"]

[Text] Informed AL-HAWADITH sources have mentioned that Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi has told Lebanese leaders who participated in the conference of Arab opposition parties held in the Libyan capital last month that he does not need the fighters sent by the Lebanese parties to assist the Libyan Army in Aozou. However, he has decided that they should be the core of an Arab army whose founding he will announce shortly. Hence the remaining parties, which have not done so before, have decided to send fighters.

It is worth mentioning that the parties which have sent fighters are: the Progressive Socialist Party, the Arab Socialist Union, the National Syrian Social Party, and the Lebanese Communist Party.

Al-Qadhdhafi Addresses Student Groups

On Countering 'Colonialism'

LD052113 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 5 Jan 88

[Text] Within the framework of consolidating the new jamahiri society and establishing the generation of revolutionary wrath to smash the barriers, break the restraints, and liberate and unite the Arab nation, the brother leader of the revolution met students holding the certificate of secondary education at educational institutions of the municipality of Tripoli center. [video shows Al-Qadhdhafi addressing chanting students in a large auditorium]

[Begin Al-Qadhdhafi recording] That is why we [words indistinct] the era of colonialism has passed and the wars have passed and the era in which someone invades another has passed. There is nothing of the sort. Remove from your minds anything called the era of colonialism. Colonialism can renew itself at anytime if it finds a chance. If you are weak, the strong will colonize you. This applies to the stone age, the chalk age, this age, the atomic age, the space age, and to any age. If you have read in books or were told by a teacher or anyone that the era of colonialism had ended and passed, and the era of colonialism and wars and the dark ages have ended, they have not. There is nothing called the era of colonialism. Colonialism always renews itself if it finds an opportunity. If the conditions for colonialism are satisfied, then colonialism occurs again.

What are the conditions of colonialism? To be unaware. If you are unaware, study solid geometry, mathematics, and biology when you are unaware, then you will find that you are serving the enemy without realizing it. Without political awareness, all these sciences lead to nothing. Also, political chaos without science will not do. If you say: I am studying atomic science, I am studying chemistry, or I am studying science, and I have nothing to do with sociology, history, political theory, or revolutionary theory, this is wrong. This will not do for us. After graduation you will not know where to go. You will find yourself within the enemy ranks because you have no awareness. [end recording]

Stresses Arab Unity

LD072318 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 7 Jan 88

[Remarks by Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi to secondary school students in Suq al Jum'ah, date not specified—live or recorded]

[Text] When you assert that freedom should triumph, you support this people and you support this revolution meaning that you are defending yourself. America is doing the same thing. Why couldn't the Americans tell the U.S. Administration that Palestine should be none of its business, whether it is taken by Jews or Arabs, and that it should have no problems with Libya? Because it has told them that Libya was threatening its interests; the interests of the Americans are threatened in the world because of Libya. But why? It told them: Look, we have the Arab world under our control but Libya says no. But why should the Arab world be put under control? Because, as a superpower, the Arab world is very important and, therefore, we should take control of Bab al-Mandeb Strait, the Suez Canal, the Strait of Hormuz, and the Strait of Gibraltar.

The Arab world has the keys to such strategic points. If one day the Arabs become strong in one state as well as the holders of these keys, the Americans will not be able to cross the Mediterranean to these regions. [Al-Qadhdhafi points to aforementioned regions on the map behind him] After such an explanation, the American people said to the U.S. Administration: Well, you are right. Resist the revolution and Arab unity, resist the forces and the liberation; any potentiality in such a homeland should be destroyed. There are ambitions in this homeland of yours; this is your [Al-Qadhdhafi points to the Arab map behind him] homeland. When you talk about Libya or Tunisia or this part of land whether its name is Bahrain or Kuwait, you are talking nonsense in this era.

When you talk about Libya, it is not able to stand alone in this nuclear and space age. Today, the rest of the world is putting weapons in space, colonizing Mars and the stars as well as the Moon, on which they are building towns. How can we talk about Libya and Kuwait living in this era? This is impossible. If you want to put something called Libya in your heads, from here I tell

you this is a lost cause, and do not think you can do it. We must either be an Arab nation, which constitutes one strong state, or we will not survive. Even the Arab nation will need to ally itself with the revolutionary forces in the world in order to assert itself. But if you want to talk about single Arab mini-states, this is impossible. Do not think that at 3 million, or 10 million, or even 15 million you would be able to survive and go on in this world; impossible: Either the Arabs become one state, or there is no future. If we gather all the Arabs, their income will be less than the income of Italy. Why do they not divide Italy into several states? [chanting]

Calls West 'Barbaric'

LD102234 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 10 Jan 88

[Text] Within the framework of mass mobilization and raising the morale of the masses of the Arab nation, breaking through the barrier of fearing the enemy to accomplish the tasks of liberation and unity, and for the sake of bringing about a qualitative change in revolutionary pan-Arab awareness to raise the degree of resistance, the brother leader of the revolution today met the students of secondary teaching certificate institutions of the Janzur and Al-Aziziyah municipal branches. [chants and applause]

[Begin Al-Qadhdhafi recording] This region called the Arab homeland links the three continents that contain the three races. Regrettably, it is the bridge; if you cross from Asia or Africa to Europe, north, south, west, or east, you will pass through the Arab homeland; it is like a bridge. This is the reason behind the Mogul and Tartar attack, the yellow race on the Arab homeland. The reason why European colonialism...[sentence left incomplete] France killed 1 million Algerians so that Algeria would remain a part of France. Italy killed hundreds of thousands of Libyans so that Libya would become Italy's fourth coast. Nowadays, Palestinians are being killed daily so that Palestine will remain for Jews, and as an advanced base for the United States and Europe.

Now is a phase of weakness. If we were in a phase of strength, there would have been no need for us to come together and talk. The reason for talking is that we are now in a phase of weakness. There is vacuum and disturbance. This means that the conditions of colonialism are present. Do not think it unlikely for colonialists to return to the Arab homeland. [chants]

Their purpose is not to sell any weapons to Libya. They are not defending themselves or Arabs there. They all are against the Palestinian people because they are Arabs. They all are Jews, and Jews are against Arabs. Who are [words indistinct] the homeless Palestinian people who are being butchered daily, or Israel, which possess atomic bombs? It should not be the Palestinian people. There are humanitarianism, kindness to animals, human rights society, and Amnesty International. [words indistinct] societies of kindness to animals. What about

kindness to people [words indistinct]? See the humbug. This is the hateful, bigotted, racist, barbaric, crusader objective. The West is barbaric. It is base. One of them comes to talk, in newspapers or advertisements, and you say they are civilized people talking about humanity. They have set up societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals but they cannot be kind to the Palestinian or South African people. [chants] [end recording]

Delegation To Attend OAU Meeting on Chad

LD101025 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1000 GMT
10 Jan 88

[Text] Tripoli, 10 Jan (JANA)—A JANA correspondent has learned that the Jamahiriyyah will attend a meeting of experts from the good offices committee formed by the OAU to discuss the Chadian problem, which will meet in Libreville, the capital of Gabon.

JANA learned that the Libyan Arab delegation will consist of experts and specialists. The delegation will leave Tripoli next Wednesday for Libreville.

Sudan's Al-Nasri, Delegation Arrive on Visit

LD071943 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1815 GMT
7 Jan 88

[Text] Tripoli, 7 Jan (JANA)—Brother Mirghani al-Nasri, member of the sisterly Sudanese State Council, arrives in Tripoli this afternoon on a visit to the Great Jamahiriyyah. He is accompanied by Agriculture Minister Dr 'Umar Nur al-Da'im, and Culture and Information Minister Al-Tawm Muhammad al-Tawm.

Colonel Abu Bakr Jabir Yunis, commander in chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, welcomed brother Mirghani al-Nasri and the accompanying delegation upon arrival. The brother assistant secretary of the People's General Congress, the brother secretary of the People's Congress of the municipality of Tripoli, a number of officers of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, and the Sudanese ambassador and staff at the Sudanese Embassy took part in the welcoming ceremony.

Brother Mirghani al-Nasri made a statement to JANA in which he stressed the depth of the brotherly relations between the sons of the Arab people in the Great Jamahiriyyah and Sudan. Brother Mirghani al-Nasri highly praised the role being played by the people of the great Jamahiriyyah in order to help and consolidate its brethren in Sudan to surmount the difficulties facing them in various spheres and affirmed the unity of destiny in the confrontation of the enemies of the Arab nation on all fronts.

Malian Foreign Minister Arrives for Visit

LD090842 Tripoli JANA In Arabic 0750 GMT
9 Jan 88

[Text] Tripoli 9 January (JANA)—Modibo Keita, the Malian minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, arrived in Tripoli last night on a visit to the Great Jamahiriyyah.

Joint Commission Meets

LD092023 Tripoli JANA in English 1814 GMT
9 Jan 88

[Text] Tripoli, Ay Annar [January] 9, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY—The meetings of the third session of the Libyan Arab-Malian Mixed Commission began this morning in Tripoli so as to bolster bilateral relations in all fields.

The opening session was attended by the secretary of the General People's Committee for Culture, Information and Revolutionary Orientation. And on the Malian side the Malian foreign minister and a number of experts and technicians from both sides.

The secretary of the General Committee for Culture, Information and Revolutionary Orientation welcomed the Malian guests wishing success to this session.

He added that Libyan Malian relations are witnessing development in all fields and that cooperation amongst Africans is the solution to all problems facing Africa.

He pointed to the dangers threatening the peoples of Africa and asserted that the colonial campaigns by imperialism is aimed at leaking and promoting its false culture and distortion of African personality.

Also the secretary referred to the religious and historical and cultural links between the peoples of Great Jamahiriyah and Mali. He reaffirmed the mutual determination for the consolidation and bolstering of this relationships. [sentence as received]

The Malian foreign minister in an address to the opening session pointed out that the visit to Mali by the leader of the revolution in 1985 gave further impetus to cooperation in economic and technical fields. He said the joint companies are a vivid example of cooperation between the two African countries.

At the end of the meeting two working committees were set up. One for economic cooperation and the other for technical cooperation. The two committees are to study the perspectives of bilateral cooperation and its promotion in economic, technical and cultural fields between Great Jamahiriyah and the Republic of Mali.

Sudan

Al-Mahdi on Mediation of Libya-Chad Dispute

JN071807 Khartoum SUNA in English 1730 GMT
7 Jan 88

[Text] Al-Fashir "Sudan" Jan. 7 (SUNA)—Premier Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has urged Libya and Chad to keep their conflicts away from Sudan.

Al-Mahdi, who addressed a rally in this western Sudanese town yesterday revealed without elaborating that Sudan is exerting efforts to mediate between Chad and Libya.

He described Sudan's relations with its neighbours with exception of Ethiopia and Chad, as good, confirming that his government will continue negotiations with Ethiopia over border disputes.

"The government is preparing for a meeting between Sudanese and Chadian leadership," Al-Mahdi added without giving further information.

Ethiopia's Absence From Meeting Examined

JN091618 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1445 GMT
9 Jan 88

[Text] Khartoum, 9 Jan (SUNA)—The Ministry of [words indistinct] on a new date for the convening of the joint committee meetings, which were scheduled to be held here last Thursday. It stressed that what is most urgent is the initiation of negotiations and the promotion of the positive aspects of the recent moves between the two countries in the interest of both fraternal peoples.

The Sudanese Foreign Ministry was surprised by the Ethiopian delegation's failure to participate in the committee meetings on 7 January, the date set for the beginning of negotiations. Moreover, the ministry held continued contacts with the Ethiopian side through the Sudanese Embassy in Addis Ababa pending a convincing explanation about the reasons for the Ethiopian delegation's failure to arrive. Meanwhile, some world and local news media reported a number of justifications that prevented the initiation of negotiations as scheduled. Ethiopia was reported to have had reservations over the trespasses on the joint Sudanese-Ethiopian border, which were accompanied by media clamor.

The Foreign Ministry's statement said that the period following the meeting between Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi and Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam in Kampala has witnessed intensive diplomatic contacts between the two countries. These contacts ended in an agreement to hold the first meeting of the joint committee concerned with discussing the reasons behind the deterioration in relations between the two countries. These contacts also agreed to present recommendations about the ways to normalize Sudanese-Ethiopian relations, and to submit them to the political leaders in the two fraternal countries. Moreover, these contacts discussed the formation of the two parties to the negotiations, as well as the venue and date for the convening of this meeting.

The Sudanese Foreign Ministry explained that there were no differences over the date of these meetings. It added that out of the fraternal spirit linking the relations between both sisterly peoples, the two sides, amid the

tension and press campaigns between them, have endeavored to provide an appropriate atmosphere to secure the convening of these meetings in order to achieve the desired objectives. In this regard, proposals differed over the meetings' venue but without undermining the essence of the agreed upon meetings. The two sides also agreed on ruling out the hosting of such a meeting between the brothers through a third party because they believed the two fraternal sides should sit together to discuss the causes of dispute and tension either in Khartoum or in Addis Ababa.

The statement noted that Ethiopia had proposed hosting the meeting but Sudan, to affirm good intentions and express concern for the preservation of trust and fraternity, had preferred to host that meeting in Khartoum, which fraternal Ethiopia accepted. All preparations and arrangements to host the meeting in Khartoum last Thursday were completed through the Sudanese Embassy in Ethiopia.

In its statement today, the Foreign Ministry also pointed out that these preparations were accompanied by an appeal by the prime minister to both official and unofficial news media to do everything possible to create an appropriate media atmosphere for genuine negotiations. First and foremost, these talks are intended to benefit the country's supreme interest and enhance its relations with both neighboring and fraternal countries. This has actually been reflected by publishing positive articles in the local news media in appreciation of the national interest. Moreover, the prime minister asserted that the border incidents and the media clamor by the other side were a transient issue that should not have adverse effects on the essence of the matter; that is, the removal of tension and the normalization of relations.

Concluding its statement, the Foreign Ministry said it will continue its contacts and follow up with the Ethiopian side to overcome what has happened and agree on a new date for the meetings of the joint committee between the two fraternal countries.

Army Chief Denies Ethiopian Troops on Borders
JN101126 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1050 GMT
10 Jan 88

[Text] Khartoum, 10 Jan (SUNA)—General Fawzi Ahmad al-Fadil, commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces, has denied the existence of Ethiopian troop concentrations on our eastern borders, and stated that if such a thing materializes, it will be observed and taken into consideration. He added that the Armed Forces on the eastern front are prepared to repulse any aggression.

The commander in chief pointed out that the military situation in southern Sudan is very reassuring and noted that the military operations taking place there fall within the framework of the efforts being exerted to chase the outlaws. He affirmed that the outlaws have recently

experienced their worst conditions in terms of morale, ammunition, weapons, and equipment. The commander in chief added that investigations are continuing with the rebel soldier who recently surrendered to obtain more information from him.

Government, Parties Sign 'Transitional Charter'
EA102057 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic
1930 GMT 10 Jan 88

[Text] The transitional Sudanese Charter was signed this evening at the guest house of the General Command. The signing ceremony was attended by Dr Pacifico Aldo Lolik, member of the Council of the Head of State; Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi; Health Minister Dr Husayn Abu Salih; and the representatives of 17 political parties.

The Charter stressed commitment to multiparty democracy as a system of government under which all citizens are equal in rights and duties. The Arabic language is the official state language, while the English language is considered the main language in the south of the country. [break in transmission—remainder of item unheard]

Charter Provisions Outlined
EA111055 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic
2130 GMT 10 Jan 88

[Excerpts] The transitional Sudanese Charter was signed this evening at the guest house of the General Command. [passage omitted]

The local languages spoken by some groups will be regarded as part of the national heritage and it is the state's duty to preserve them. The Charter stipulates that the Sudanese identity is based on Arab and African traditions. The Charter also affirms the right of every Sudanese to live and work in any region of the country.

Referring to participation in state institutions, the Charter stipulates that authority should be fairly distributed and proposes a program under which qualified Sudanese from the more backward areas, particularly the southern region, would be appointed to state organs, in order to take account of the national interest. The Charter also stipulates that places in national universities and other higher institutions of learning should be allocated fairly to deserving students in all regions of Sudan. Special attention should be paid to educational institutions at all levels in the backward areas.

Concerning the administration of the south, the Charter stipulates that it must be in accordance with the autonomous regional government of the southern provinces set up in 1972, and with its present state of decentralization. The prime minister will appoint the chairman of the southern council after consulting with the southern parties which have signed the Charter.

The Charter calls for the intensification of relief efforts in the south and certain other regions facing difficult circumstances. The Charter touches on the economic balance and the just distribution of national resources among the country's areas and regions.

Referring to religion and politics, the Charter decrees that Islam and Christianity are the two main religions in Sudan, and that the question of religion in politics should be extensively debated at the national constitutional conference.

The Charter also touches on the question of laws. It calls on the government to move quickly to issue alternative laws to the September 1983 laws. These alternative laws should be applied during the transitional period that precedes the national constitutional conference, which the government wishes to convene in 1988, and all Sudanese political forces, inside and outside the country, should submit to them.

The following parties signed the Charter: The Al-Ummah [People's] Party; the Democratic Unionist Party; the Progressive People's Party; the Sudanese National Party; the South Sudanese Political Alliance; the Sudanese African Congress; the Sudanese African People's Congress; the Sudanese Federal Party; the Sudan African

National Union; the Sudanese Labor Party; the Sudanese National Labor Party; the Sudan Liberation Front; the National Unity Party; and the National Peace Party.

Dinka Call for Return Confirms Garang Rejection
*EA092057 Omdurman National Unity Radio in Arabic
1400 GMT 9 Jan 88*

[Excerpts] Brother comrades-in-arms and honorable listeners: The Dinka association in the capital has called on the Dinka tribal leaders over the past few days to leave for their areas in the south. This confirms the indication that the sons of the Dinkas have started to reject the abominable war waged by Garang. With their call for the Dinka leaders to depart, they want the tribal leaders to influence the sons of the Dinkas living in the south, thus to prevent Garang from influencing them into joining his sinister movement. [passage omitted] That is why we add our voices to those of ordinary Dinkas, who are demanding that the sultans return to their areas to solve the problems there and to convince the youth to develop their areas, stay at home, and not join this sinister movement. This is because the movement itself is in its death throes, is often defeated, and those who are being killed are the sons of the Dinkas. We hope that the sultans will succeed in the tasks they will undertake. [passage omitted]

Bahrain

Syria's Khaddam, Al-Shar' Make 'Brief Visit'

Arrive 7 Jan

JN071123 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1000 GMT
7 Jan 88

[Text] Manama, 7 Jan (WAKH)—Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam arrived in Manama at noon today on a brief visit to Bahrain. He is accompanied by Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'.

During the visit Khaddam will convey a message to His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, amir of Bahrain, from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. Khaddam and Al-Shar' were received on arrival by His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, Bahraini heir apparent and acting prime minister, and a number of ministers and officials.

Received by Amir

JN071125 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1058 GMT
7 Jan 88

[Text] Manama, 7 Jan (WAKH)—His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, amir of Bahrain, has received a message from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad dealing with bilateral relations, current developments in the region, and issues of interest to both Bahrain and Syria.

Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, who is accompanied by Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', delivered the message when his highness the amir of Bahrain received him in Manama today. The meeting was attended by His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, heir apparent and acting prime minister; Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, foreign minister; Shaykh Muhammad ibn Khalifah Al Khalifah, interior minister; Tariq 'Abd al-Rahman al-Mu'ayyad, information minister; and a number of officials.

Depart for Abu Dhabi

JN071330 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1300 GMT
7 Jan 88

[Excerpt] Manama, 7 Jan (WAKH)—Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' left Manama for Abu Dhabi at noon today after a brief visit to Bahrain within a tour of a number of Gulf states. [passage omitted]

Amir, Royal Family Leave on 'Private Visit'

JN090944 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0735 GMT
9 Jan 88

[Text] Manama, 9 Jan (WAKH)—His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, amir of Bahrain, left Manama this morning on a private visit via King Fahd Causeway. He was seen off upon departure by His

Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, heir apparent and acting prime minister, and a number of senior civilian and military officials. His highness is accompanied by a number of the royal family ruling in Bahrain.

He was received upon arrival at the reception hall on King Fahd Causeway by Prince Fahd ibn Salman 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy governor of the Eastern Region in Saudi Arabia.

Kuwait

Egypt's Mubarak Arrives on Visit 11 Jan

LD111028 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0953 GMT
11 Jan 88

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 11 Jan (KUNA)—Egyptian President Husni Mubarak arrived here today for a visit to Kuwait, which is the third leg of a tour to the six GCC countries.

He was welcomed on arrival at the airport by Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, with whom he will later hold official talks on the latest developments in the Gulf, the Iran-Iraq war, and the mass uprising in occupied Palestine, in addition to bilateral relations and ways to improve them. [passage omitted]

CPSU's Brutents Holds News Conference

LD071559 Kuwait KUNA in English 1338 GMT
7 Jan 88

[Text] Kuwait, Jan 7 (KUNA)—A senior Soviet official has said here Thursday that his country prefers a political settlement to the Iraq-Iran war to imposition of sanctions and an embargo on arms to force Tehran to concede to Security Council Resolution 598.

Karen Brutents, deputy chief of the International Relations Bureau of the Communist Party Central Committee, said the Soviet Union is not against adoption of a new resolution sanctioning arms to Iran, but prefers to concentrate on the question of the war itself by bringing the two belligerents to the political negotiations table.

An embargo of arms will not stop the flow of weapons to Iran, hence the war will continue and this is what we do not want, he told a news conference at the residence of the Soviet ambassador. Brutents said it was natural for Moscow to want to maintain cordial relations with Tehran "because they are our neighbour and this is not our wish alone but all the region's countries want to maintain good relations with Iran."

The Soviet Union supports full implementation of Resolution 598 "to bring an end to this destructive and meaningless war" and lauds efforts of the U.N. secretary general towards that end and also firmly supports doubling of efforts to "transfer the conflict to the negotiating table away from the battlefield and the logic of the search for victory," he said.

The Soviet official said his country's call for United Nations forces to protect navigation in the Gulf international waters "enjoys world support despite initial rejection by some nations," assuring newsmen that the Soviet proposal will be adopted in the near future "because it meets with the interest of all parties including the Gulf states in addition to the fact that it will be a positive factor in lessening tension in the region."

He said the Soviet intention behind the proposal is to ensure freedom of navigation in the Gulf by the use of United Nations forces and bringing an end to the military armada of some nations "which instead of stopping the war are adding to the complication of the situation."

The proposal is both political and military, Brutents said adding if the parties which will take part in the United Nations force agreed to the political side of the proposal, the implementation of the military wing of it is easy. "The Soviet Union is one of few countries that do not supply Iran with arms at the time other nations that do not stop selling demanding arms embargo (on Iran) are supplying Tehran with weapons," Brutents told the newsmen. [sentence as received]

Karen Brutents told the news conference that no substantial progress has been made in the Reagan-Gorbachev Washington summit last month regarding the Middle East crisis, reiterating the Soviet Union's continued support for the just struggle of the Palestinians for fulfillment of their legitimate national rights.

He said Moscow believes the PLO must be represented on equal footing as others in the international conference seeking an end to the Arab-Israeli conflict, saying the participation of the PLO which the Soviet Union considers the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people is "important to the success of the conference."

In this context, Brutents said the Israeli atrocities against the Palestinians in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip "is a form of racial discrimination" which placed the Israeli policy in a dilemma, adding the Israeli oppressive measures "are a flagrant violation of all international laws and norms and have shown the Israeli occupation authorities in their true and horrible picture."

Responding to a question on the situation in Afghanistan, the Soviet official said the withdrawal of the Soviet troops from the country must be paralleled by cessation of hostilities, adding Moscow wishes to see Afghanistan "an independent and neutral country, friendly to the Soviet Union."

The Soviet Union has offered to pull out of Afghanistan in one year and it is willing to shorten that period, he said, emphasising that "there is a political decision to withdraw and the ball is now in the courtyard of the other side."

Reflecting on his current visit to Kuwait, which was preceded by one to South Yemen and will be followed tomorrow by a third to the United Arab Emirates, Brutents said the tour is designed to brief the leaders of these countries "on Moscow's evaluation of the outcome of the Reagan-Gorbachev summit in Washington last month."

He said he was "extremely satisfied" with his talks with H.H. the Amir and the deputy premier and foreign minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad on the Soviet evaluation of the results of the summit and its impact on international relations and Moscow's efforts to foster peace and effect strategic disarmament.

"The Soviet Union doesn't take such steps at all times," Brutents said of his current visit to Kuwait and briefing of its leaders on the Washington summit. He said he exchanged views with Kuwait leaders on a number of international issues of mutual interest, hoping developments will take a positive turn before the coming Soviet-American summit.

If the U.N. secretary general fails in reaching a positive result (in the Iraq-Iran issue), the Soviet Union will determine the stand in the light of that result, he said in response to a question.

Brutents denied, in reply to yet another question, that his visit to Aden was in connection with the recent death sentences on some former politicians saying "Democratic Yemen is an independent country that decides its domestic and foreign policies by itself."

Qatar

Syria's Khaddam Delivers Al-Asad Message
JN071121 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0956 GMT
7 Jan 88

[Text] Doha, 7 Jan (WAKH)—His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, amir of Qatar, has received a verbal message from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam conveyed the message when his highness the amir of Qatar received him this morning.

The meeting was attended by Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Khalifah Al Thani, finance and oil minister; Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, minister of state for foreign affairs; Faruq al-Shar', Syrian foreign minister; Shaykh Hamad ibn Suhaym Al Thani, Foreign Ministry under secretary; Fahd ibn Fahd al-Khatir, Qatari ambassador in Damascus; and Nizar al-Jundi, Syrian charge d'affaires in Doha.

QNA has said the message deals with the current Arab situation, developments in the region, and the good relations between the two countries.

Talks during the meeting dealt with the overall situation in the Arab and Islamic arenas, the Palestine question, and a number of issues of mutual concern. Khaddam and Al-Shar' left Doha for Manama following the meeting as part of their tour which has thus far included Oman and Kuwait.

Saudi Arabia

U.S. Secretary of Defense Arrives in Riyadh

Begins 'Official Visit'

LD091053 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0929 GMT
9 Jan 88

[Excerpt] Riyadh, 9 Jan (SPA)—His Excellency the U.S. secretary of defense, Mr Frank Carlucci, has arrived in Riyadh this morning on an official visit to the Kingdom.

He was welcomed at King Khalid International Airport by His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general. He was also welcomed by Chief of Royal Protocol Mr Muhammad ibn 'Abd al-Rahman al-Shaykh; his excellency the assistant to the minister of defense and aviation for military affairs, Mr 'Uthman al-Humayd; the chief of General Staff, Staff-General Muhammad Salih al-Hamad; and the commanders of the branches of the Armed Forces—land, air, and Navy, as well as the Air Defense Forces.

He was also welcomed by the ambassador of the custodian of the two holy mosques to the United States and the U.S. ambassador to the Kingdom, as well as members of the U.S. Embassy. [passage omitted]

Meets Defense Minister

LD091325 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1046 GMT
9 Jan 88

[Text] Riyadh, 9 Jan (SPA)—His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general, met with U.S. Defense Secretary Frank Carlucci at the meeting hall in his palace today at midday.

The meeting was attended by 'Uthman al-Humayd, adviser to the minister of defense and aviation for military affairs; General Muhammad Salih al-Hamad, chief of General Staff; the commanders of the land, air, naval, and air defense forces; the ambassador of the custodian of the two holy mosques to the United States; and the U.S. ambassador to the Kingdom, in addition to the guest's accompanying delegation.

After the meeting His Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz issued a press statement in which he described his meeting with the U.S. defense secretary as very good. His highness expressed the hope that there would be

other, better meetings between the two sides, God willing. Asked whether new agreements were discussed during the meeting, his highness replied that there was nothing new in that respect.

Received by King Fahd

LD091958 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1759 GMT
9 Jan 88

[Text] Riyadh, 9 Jan (SPA)—The custodian of the two holy mosques, King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, this evening received U.S. Defense Secretary Frank Carlucci and members of his delegation at Al-Yamamah Palace.

The audience was attended by Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general; Prince Bandar ibn Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi ambassador to the United States; and Hume Alexander Horan, U.S. ambassador to the Kingdom.

Ends Visit to Riyadh

LD101255 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
1020 GMT 10 Jan 88

[Text] Riyadh, 10 Jan (SPA)—U.S. Defense Secretary Frank Carlucci left Riyadh this afternoon at the end of a 2-day visit.

He was seen off at King Khalid International Airport by Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general; 'Uthman al-Humayd, assistant minister of defense and aviation for military affairs; and Staff-General Muhammad Salih al-Hamad, chief of the General Staff, commander of the land, naval, air, and air defense forces. Also present were the Saudi ambassador to the United States and the U.S. ambassador to the Kingdom.

The U.S. defense secretary was given an official send-off during which the national anthems of the Kingdom and of the United States were played. Carlucci inspected the guards of honor and shook hands with the personalities present to bid him farewell.

Egypt's Mubarak Arrives on 'State Visit'

Welcomed by King

LD091328 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 9 Jan 88

[Text] His Excellency the Egyptian president, Muhammad Husni Mubarak of the Arab Republic of Egypt, arrived in Riyadh at 1400 [1100 GMT] today on a state visit to the Kingdom. The custodian of the two holy mosques, King Fahd ibn al-'Aziz, was on hand to welcome him at the airport. Also present at the airport was Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general.

The Egyptian president was given an official welcome at King Khalid International Airport. As soon as the plane landed, the chief of Saudi Royal Protocol, Muhammad ibn 'Abd al-Rahma al-Shaykh, and the Egyptian ambassador to the Kingdom, Sayyid Qasim al-Misri, boarded it to welcome his excellency and escort him from the plane.

At the gangway, his excellency embraced the custodian of the two holy mosques, as well as Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and the amir of the Riyadh Region, Prince Salman ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. The Egyptian president then shook hands with the minister of petroleum and mineral resources and acting minister of planning and the escorting minister, Hisham Nazir, and the mayor of Riyadh, Abdallah al-Nu'aym.

The custodian of the two holy mosques shook hands with members of the official delegation accompanying the Egyptian president. The custodian of the two holy mosques then accompanied his honorable guest to the platform of honor, where the national anthems of Egypt and the Kingdom were played. President Husni Mubarak then shook hands with the high personalities who came to welcome him: the princes, ministers, and senior civilian and military officials, and the Egyptian Embassy staff.

After a brief rest at the Royal Hall, the custodian of the two holy mosques accompanied the Egyptian president in an official procession to the place assigned for his excellency's stay.

President Muhammad Husni Mubarak is accompanied by a delegation that includes Dr Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, the deputy Egyptian prime minister and foreign minister; Dr 'Atif 'Ubayd, minister of state for administrative development; Dr Usamah al-Baz, Foreign Ministry under secretary and head of the Presidential Office for Political Affairs; Dr Zakariya 'Azmi, the secretary general of the presidency of the Republic; and a number of senior officials.

Given Banquet by King

*LD092037 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 9 Jan 88*

[Text] Riyadh, 9 Jan (SPA)—The custodian of the two holy mosques, King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, may God support him, gave a dinner banquet in honor of His Excellency President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, at Al-Yamamah Palace this evening.

It was attended by His Royal Highness Amir Mish'al ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz; His Royal Highness Amir Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and minister of defense and aviation and inspector general; their royal highnesses the amirs; their excellencies the ministers; senior civilian and military officials; and members of the delegation accompanying his excellency the Egyptian president.

Meets With King

*LD092218 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2137 GMT
9 Jan 88*

[Text] Riyadh, 9 Jan (SPA)—King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, custodian of the two holy mosques, may God support him, and His Excellency President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, held a meeting at the royal court at Al-Yamamah Palace this evening.

The meeting was attended on the Saudi side by His Royal Highness Amir Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general; His Royal Highness Amir Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister; His Excellency Hisham Nazir, the minister of petroleum and mineral resources, acting minister of planning and the accompanying minister; and As'ad 'Abd al-Nasr, ambassador of the custodian of the two holy mosques to Egypt.

On the Egyptian side the meeting was attended by His Excellency Dr Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; His Excellency Dr 'Atif 'Ubayd, minister of state for administrative development; Dr Usamah al-Baz, under secretary for foreign affairs and director of the President's Bureau for Political Affairs; Egyptian Ambassador to the Kingdom Sayyid Qasim al-Masri; and Dr Mustafa al-Faqi [name as received], secretary to the president of the Republic for information and follow-up.

Receives Arab Envoys

*LD101011 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
0800 GMT 10 Jan 88*

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak of the Arab Republic of Egypt this morning at his residence in Riyadh received the ambassadors of Arab countries in the Kingdom.

The audience was attended by Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, Egyptian deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Dr 'Atif 'Ubayd, Egyptian minister of state for administrative development; members of the delegation accompanying President Husni Mubarak; Saudi Ambassador to Egypt 'As'ad Abu al-Nasr; and Secretary of Royal Protocol Muhammad al-Subayhi.

Briefs Press on Talks

*LD100957 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0900 GMT
10 Jan 88*

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Riyadh, 10 Jan (SPA)—Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has stated that his talks last night with King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, custodian of the two holy mosques, covered all current problems facing the region and the world in addition to bilateral and inter-Arab relations.

President Mubarak was speaking to Saudi and Egyptian journalists when he received them this morning. He said that King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, custodian of the two holy mosques, is a brother and a friend with whom I have longstanding and strong relations going back even to the days before I assumed the presidency of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

He added: "The dialogue between myself and the custodian of the two holy mosques is continuing and has never ceased. My meeting with my brother King Fahd yesterday was not the beginning of the dialogue; the dialogue between us has been continuing and has never stopped. Contacts between the Saudi Arabian Kingdom and the Arab Republic of Egypt have been continuously ongoing because the peoples of the Kingdom and Egypt cannot be separated.

He affirmed that Egyptian moves on the Arab arena have not ceased, adding: "I had direct meetings with the brothers last January during the Islamic Conference." Before that, contacts were continuing between myself and the Arab brothers and never stopped for one day.

President Mubarak added: "Direct meetings after the Amman summit conference will increase and cooperation and coordination will grow. He also pointed out that coordination has never stopped.

Receives Reagan Message

LD101520 Kuwait KUNA in English 0945 GMT
10 Jan 88

[Text] Riyadh, Jan 10 (KUNA)—Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, on the second day of a visit here, Sunday, received a message from U.S. President Ronald Reagan, according to an official Egyptian source accompanying the president. The message was conveyed by U.S. Secretary of Defense Frank Carlucci in a meeting with Mubarak here this morning, the source said.

Reagan's message dealt with the Gulf war and efforts to hold an international conference on the Arab-Israeli conflict, he said. Carlucci who is on a Gulf tour last night relayed a message from Reagan to King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia but the content of the message was not made public.

Seen Off by King

LD101119 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1102 GMT
10 Jan 88

[Excerpt] Riyadh, 10 Jan (SPA)—Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, left Riyadh at 1030 today following an official visit to Saudi Arabia. He was seen off at King Khalid International Airport by King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, custodian of the two holy mosques. [passage omitted]

Crown Prince Says Gulf War 'Nearing an End'

LD111015 Kuwait KUNA in English 0903 GMT
11 Jan 88

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Kuwait, Jan 11 (KUNA)—Saudi crown prince and first deputy premier, Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz believes the Gulf war is nearing an end. In an interview published Monday in the ARAB TIMES he said "If it does not come to an end officially in 1988, it will at least be practically over."

Regarding the involvement of other Gulf States in the war, Prince 'Abdallah said "Iran would not invade the Gulf states because it is 'unable to do that.'"

He added that besides lacking in arms, Iran is incapable of achieving a general military mobilisation.

'Abdallah who was interviewed in Casablanca, Morocco, emphasised, that "though Iran is incapable of invading any Gulf State and the GCC states are capable of defending themselves, yet the member states must cooperate as Iran still refuses to accept peace and continues the war."

On his visit to Egypt, the Saudi crown prince said that Egypt is and will remain very important to Arabs, Islam and Muslims. "I was very pleased with the atmosphere of frankness I found during my discussions with Egyptian officials," he commented.

Hailing the Amman emergency Arab summit conference, the prince indicated that "further conferences should be held annually to discuss Arab concerns in a direct way."

"Before the Amman summit we were feeling that the disagreement in the Arab world had lowered Arab dignity and distorted our image in the world," he went on, and noted that "this made the Arab world a target for those with ambitions in the region. 'Abdallah pointed out that "crying, criticising and requesting will lead to nothing".

"I personally arrived at other convictions of what the Arab world should do to defeat those forces working to distort the Arab image in the world," he said.

As far as Riyadh GCC summit conference took place last month, the prince commended the summit and said the success of the conference was due to the fact that it was held amid conditions that required decisive, collective and strong solutions in order for "our patience not to be interpreted as weakness.

Moving to matters of local economic concern, the Saudi chief official said that "the Saudi economy was in 'very good shape'.

"We have overcome some difficulties, the most important of which is the adaptation of the people to the new expenditure policy." He noted that last year witnessed a boost in the Saudi economy and that this trend was expected to continue this year. He explained that "Saudi Arabia was not an oil country only and that studies indicate that other mineral resources such as gold, silver, copper and uranium will produce revenues equal to that of oil."

Finally, the crown prince said that under the direction of King Fahd, Saudi Arabia's economy is well established and that many countries deal with them in confidence because of the strength of the economy.

AL-YAWM Calls Mellor's Remarks 'Courageous'
JN081324 Al-Dammam AL-YAWM in Arabic
6 Jan 88 p 7

[Editorial: "Mellor Did Not Sacrifice His Conscience"]

[Text] David Mellor, British minister of state for foreign affairs, was courageous because he openly declared his own view on the misery being experienced by the Palestinians in the occupied territories. This man also announced the fact that the uprising and resistance cannot end while Palestinians are being subjected to the extremely bad conditions created by the Israelis.

Moreover, Mellor departed from the line which the Israelis define for Western policies, particularly those of the Thatcher government. Such policies support the continuation of repressive Zionist actions. The British Government should have realized the fact that Britain was responsible for creating the Palestinian tragedy. It was Britain that brought the alien Zionists to Palestine to wreak havoc, shed blood, and establish an entity of bloody gangs which seek to destroy man through all their deeds.

These gangs disregarded man's dignity, set the green trees ablaze, and shackled the Palestinian people with repression, arrests, and jail, despite the fact Israel has no right to colonize Palestine or to deport Palestinians from their land, cities, and homes. Therefore, the Palestinians have the right to revolt and adopt armed struggle against this rancorous germ which Britain planted both on Palestinian land and in the Arab homeland's soft spot.

The presence of these Zionists was not an honorable British action and history will recall that what Britain did 70 years ago was in fact a plan, which is now a reality, to slaughter man with Zionist tools which are the most skillful in crime and tyranny.

Shamir himself, who was warmly met by Thatcher, is only a criminal who is still listed as being wanted in the British security files because he carried out aggressive operations against soldiers of the great empire itself. However, we do not know the magic possessed by Shamir and his predecessors so that they could turn from

bloodthirsty criminals wanted by the British security authorities into favorites and so that British diplomacy, particularly during Thatcher's era, would sponsor and defend their crimes.

There must be a common objective between the terrorists in Tel Aviv and the British Government now that Mellor has departed from "Thatcher's axioms." Mellor may lose his post for his clear condemnation of Israel and its bloodthirsty leaders. If a common objective were not present between London and Tel Aviv, then the logical stand would have been for Britain to correct its grave mistake which was committed 70 years ago.

Moreover, Britain should exert efforts to end the tragedy it has caused so that the Palestinian people, like all other peoples, will achieve their right to self-determination, live in their own homeland, and rid themselves of being homeless in world cities and ports.

However, we do not pin much hope on Britain because what it did against the Palestinian people was part of the bloody colonialist behavior which characterized London. Moreover, London is still unashamed of the tragic outcome of its behavior and still maintains it did honorable deeds. Such logic conflicts with truth and with the results that have been effected until now. A clear example of this is the Palestinian misery London has created and continues to contribute to its presence.

Hence, Mellor was courageous and preferred that the Israelis, who have been accustomed to London's support, would become angry. He also preferred to sacrifice his post although Israel, in Thatcher's concept, is an entity that should not be harmed. However, this man did not want to sacrifice his conscience or humanity.

United Arab Emirates

Syria's Khaddam, Al-Shar' Pay 2-Day Visit

Al-Shar' Voices Optimism
JN071815 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1735 GMT
7 Jan 88

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 7 Jan (WAM)—Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' arrived in the country this evening on a 2-day visit to the UAE within a tour of a number of Gulf states.

The Syrian vice president is bringing a message to His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhaayan, president of the state, from his brother His Excellency Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad on bilateral relations, the current Arab situation, and the situation in the Gulf.

His Highness Shaykh Hamdan ibn Muhammad, deputy prime minister, received the two officials.

In an arrival statement, Faruq al-Shar' said that the Syrian delegation's visit to the UAE falls within the framework of consultation and exchange of views between Syria and its sister Arabian Gulf states on the Arab situation in general and the developments in the Gulf area in particular. On the Syrian role of mediating between the Arabian Gulf states and Iran, Al-Shar' said that there are positive developments which call for optimism.

Official Talks Begin

JN072114 Manama WAKH in Arabic 2030 GMT
7 Jan 88

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 7 Jan (WAKH)—A round of official talks was held in Abu Dhabi this evening between a UAE delegation led by Deputy Prime Minister Shaykh Hamdan ibn Muhammad Al Nuhayyan and a Syrian delegation led by Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam

The meeting was attended on the UAE side by Rashid al-'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, and on the Syrian side by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'.

Shaykh Hamdan ibn Muhammad said after the meeting that the two sides had discussed bilateral relations and current Arab developments. He said they also discussed the situation in the Gulf region in light of efforts to end tension and promote the interests of peoples and states there.

Received by Heir Apparent

JN081300 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1225 GMT
8 Jan 88

[Text] Al-'Ayn, 8 Jan (WAKH)—This afternoon His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid, UAE heir apparent and deputy commander in chief of the UAE Armed Forces, received Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'. UAE Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Rashid 'Abdallah, UAE Ambassador to Syria Dr 'Ali Humaydan, and Syrian Ambassador to the UAE Muhammad Kabur attended the meeting.

During the meeting, the two sides discussed aspects of cooperation and bilateral relations and reviewed current Arab developments and the situation in the Gulf region.

Leave Abu Dhabi

JN081421 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1245 GMT
8 Jan 88

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 8 Jan (WAKH)—Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' left Abu Dhabi today following a 2-day visit to the UAE as part of a tour of a number of Gulf states. [passage omitted]

Egypt's Mubarak Arrives on 'Official Visit'

Welcomed by Zayid

JN101309 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1250 GMT
10 Jan 88

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 10 Jan (WAKH)—Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak arrived in Abu Dhabi this afternoon on an official visit to the UAE as part of his current tour of GCC countries. His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan and ranking state officials welcomed him on arrival.

Shaykh Zayid and the Egyptian president will discuss the state of affairs in the Gulf region in light of the prolongation of the Iraq-Iran war, the increasing perils experienced by navigation in Gulf waters, and the efforts under way to end this war and prevent it from spreading to neighboring countries.

The two leaders' talks will also focus on the results attained by the Riyadh GCC summit and the Amman extraordinary Arab summit and the current Arab situation from all of its aspects. The two leaders will also carry out a comprehensive assessment of joint Arab action in the future stage and will discuss Arab and Islamic issues and developments in the Palestinian cause. They will also discuss ways to promote solid bilateral relations in the interest of the two peoples.

'Official Talks' Begin

JN102032 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1946 GMT
10 Jan 88

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 10 Jan (WAKH)—A round of official talks between Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan was held in Abu Dhabi today.

The talks were attended on the UAE side by Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid, heir apparent and deputy commander in chief of the Armed Forces; Surur ibn Muhammad, head of the UAE president's office; Ahmad Khalifah al-Suwaydi, representative of the his highness the UAE president; Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, petroleum and natural resources minister; the head of the mission of honor accompanying the Egyptian president; Rashid 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs; Staff Colonel Shaykh Muhammad ibn Zayid, commander of the Air Force; and Shaykh Hamdan ibn Zayid, Foreign Ministry under secretary.

On the Egyptian side, the talks were attended by 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Dr 'Atif Muhammad 'Ubayd, minister of state of Cabinet affairs and minister of state for administrative development; Usamah al-Baz, first Foreign Ministry under secretary and director of the president's office; and Ahmad Qadri 'Abd al-Majid, Egypt's ambassador to the UAE.

Mubarak's 'Wise Policy' Praised
JN110654 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0515 GMT
11 Jan 88

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 10 Jan (WAKH)—Following the expanded and closed session of talks His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan held with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak tonight, an official UAE source stated that Shaykh Zayid praised President Mubarak's wise policy and efforts to serve Arab causes and promote a unified Arab stand toward the fateful issues that enhance Arab solidarity.

The source added that the Egyptian president, in turn, expressed his pride in and appreciation of Shaykh Zayid's stands and historical initiatives toward Egypt and its people—initiatives which stem from a genuine Arab desire to serve the supreme Arab interests and restore the nation's glory.

The source added that the two sides reviewed the political and security situation in the Gulf region in light of recent developments. The two leaders, he said, regretted the destructive effects resulting from the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war and stressed the need to continue efforts to put an end to this war, primarily by implementing Security Council Resolution 598 which demanded an end to the war as soon as possible due to its negative repercussions on the Gulf region, the Arab region, and the whole world.

The source noted that the two leaders also exchanged views on the circumstances facing the Arab nation at present and discussed ways to enhance joint Arab action and solidarity in the future. The two leaders also emphasized their desire to continue their consultations on all that concerns the Arabs and Muslims, serves their causes, and contributes to their solidarity. These talks will have important results on the level of Arab solidarity and the promotion of cooperation and cohesion between the two countries.

The source said the two presidents also discussed the situation in the Middle East and an international peace conference in the wake of developments in the Palestinian question, particularly the Palestinian people's uprising and national revolution in the occupied territories. This is a valiant struggle and an appeal to Arab countries to adopt a unified Arab strategy for the sake of supporting the Palestinian people who are confronting the inhuman, unethical, and repressive Israeli measures of iron and fire with stones.

The source added that Shaykh Zayid called for an Arab stand toward what is taking place in Palestine and toward the deteriorating situation in Lebanon. The two sides also discussed bilateral relations and ways to bolster cooperation in various fields for the sake of attaining more prosperity and stability.

Departs for Kuwait 11 Jan
JN110855 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0850 GMT
11 Jan 88

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 11 Jan (WAKH)—Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak left Abu Dhabi for Kuwait at noon today after a 2-day official visit to the UAE within a tour of Gulf states which began with a visit to Saudi Arabia. His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, UAE president, led those who saw the Egyptian president off. Senior UAE civilian and military officials were also present.

USSR's Brutents Arrives in Abu Dhabi 8 Jan
JN081934 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1815 GMT
8 Jan 88

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 8 Jan (WAKH)—Karen Brutents, special envoy of the CPSU Central Committee general secretary and deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, arrived in Abu Dhabi tonight from Kuwait. He is on a visit to the UAE within the framework of a tour that included Syria, Egypt, and Kuwait.

In a statement upon arrival, Brutents said that his visit to the UAE is to acquaint UAE officials with the results of the USSR-U.S. summit which was held in Washington last December between Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan and to discuss several issues of common interest.

Received by President
JN101115 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic
0930 GMT 10 Jan 88

[Text] His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, the UAE president, has received a verbal message from Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU general secretary, on bilateral relations, ways to bolster and develop them, current developments in the region, a number of international issues of common interest to both states, and the outcome of the recent Washington summit held between the Soviet leader and U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

The message was conveyed by Karen Brutents, the CPSU general secretary's special envoy, during a reception accorded him by the UAE president at the presidential office at noon today.

The meeting was attended by Shaykh Surur ibn Muhammad, director of the UAE president's office; Shaykh Sultan ibn Zayid; Rashid 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs; Shaykh Hamdan ibn Zayid, under secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Feliks Nikolayevich Fedotov, USSR ambassador to the UAE.

11 January 1988

Envoy Leaves for Tehran With Message

*JN100900 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0840 GMT
10 Jan 88*

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 10 Jan (WAKH)—Sayf Sa'id Sa'id, director of the Foreign Ministry's GCC and Gulf Countries Affairs Department, left Abu Dhabi for Tehran this morning on a short visit to Iran.

Ambassador Sa'id will deliver a message to Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati from Rashid 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, on the dialogue between the GCC countries and Iran in the next stage to ease tension in the Gulf region and halt the Iraq-Iran war.

This is the first direct contact between the GCC countries and Iran since the eighth GCC summit, which convened in Riyadh from 26-29 December 1987. This

summit had acknowledged the importance of pursuing dialogue between the GCC countries and Iran. The UAE minister of state for foreign affairs visited Iran from 28-30 December 1985.

Returns From Iran

*LD110952 Kuwait KUNA in English 0817 GMT
11 Jan 88*

[Text] Abu Dhabi, Jan 11 (KUNA)—UAE envoy Sayf Sa'id Sa'id returned home last night following a brief visit to Iran in which he delivered a message from State Minister of Foreign Affairs of UAE Rashid 'Abdallah to Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati of Iran.

In an arrival statement, UAE Foreign Ministry official said that the message centered on the Gulf war and GCC's desire to work with Iran to curb the influence of foreign powers in the Gulf.

The GCC Eighth summit, held in December 29, decided to continue dialogue with GCC states and Iran to put an end the 8-year-old war.

Bangladesh President Arrives, Holds Talks
JN071748 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1522 GMT
7 Jan 88

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Jan (INA)—Bangladesh President Hussain Mohammad Ershad arrived here today on a visit to Iraq within a tour which also included a visit to Egypt. President Ershad was accorded an official reception led by President Saddam Husayn.

Also present were RCC members Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister, and Tariq 'Aziz, first deputy prime minister and foreign minister; other RCC members; chief of the presidential office; the Awqaf and religious affairs minister and head of the honor mission accompanying the guest; ministers; the president's secretary; and the Bangladesh ambassador in Baghdad.

A round of official talks was held later between Presidents Saddam Husayn and Hussain Mohammad Ershad in the presence of the delegations from Iraq and Bangladesh. They reviewed the strong relations between the two friendly countries and ways to develop them in all fields.

The talks were attended on the Iraqi side by RCC members Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister; Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Ahmad Husayn, chief of the presidential office; 'Abdallah Fadil, Awqaf and religious affairs minister and head of the honor mission accompanying the guest; and the president's secretary.

They were attended on behalf of Bangladesh by Maulana Mohammad Abdul Mannan, religious affairs minister; Zafar Iman, minister of jute; Abdul Ghaffar, under secretary at the Commerce Ministry; Nazrallah Islam, under secretary at the Foreign Affairs Ministry; and the Bangladesh ambassador in Baghdad.

President Saddam Husayn held a luncheon banquet in honor of his guest Hussain Mohammad Ershad. The luncheon was attended by the members of the two delegations to the talks, ministers, and a number of other officials.

Ends Visit, Departs

JN071916 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1900 GMT
7 Jan 88

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 7 Jan (INA)—Bangladesh President Hussain Mohammad Ershad left Baghdad this evening at the conclusion of a 1-day visit to Iraq. His excellency was accorded an official send-off led by President Saddam Husayn. [passage omitted]

Reportage on Gulf War Combat Activities

Communique No 2,977

JN071721 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 7 Jan 88

[Communique No 2,977 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 7 January]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our victorious Armed Forces have continued their combat activities last night and today, inflicting on the aggressors new losses as follows:

1. In the I Army Corps northern sector, two vehicles, one of them large, were burned and destroyed and six scoundrels were either killed or wounded.
2. In the II Army Corps central sector, two infantry positions were destroyed and their occupants either killed or wounded.
3. In the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah, one vehicle was damaged and its occupants were wounded.
4. In the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan, one vehicle was burned and one shovel was damaged.
5. The criminal enemy yesterday shelled the Bimalik housing complex in Qal'at Dizah with long-range artillery. As a result, one civilian was wounded. Swift recovery to our wounded, God willing.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 7 January 1988

Communique No 2,978

JN081332 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1235 GMT
8 Jan 88

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 8 Jan (INA)—[Passage omitted] Communique No 2,978 issued by the Armed Forces General Command:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. [passage omitted praising Armed Forces' victories] At 1240 [0940 GMT] today, a number of our aircraft penetrated deep into Iranian territory in the northernmost part of Iran.

Our rapacious hawks penetrated the enemy's air defenses and arrived at the extremely important Tabriz refineries. They fired their missiles against their targets, destroyed them, and set them ablaze to deprive the regime of charlatans of the oil byproducts from these refineries which are being used by their hostile war machine.

After carrying out this heroic task, our hawks returned with their planes safely and triumphantly to the homeland, protected by God.

Let the Iranian rulers, who ignited the war and who have insisted on continuing it, know that the men who have been fighting them for 7 years under their leader and who have achieved victories in defense of their homeland's freedom, security, and dignity will continue to fight them strongly and resolutely.

They will also inflict on them unprecedented losses until the Iranian rulers respond to the voice of right and peace.

Glory to our Air Force—commanders, hawks, officers, and other ranks. March ahead to achieve new victories. May God support us to achieve the great final victory.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 8 January 1988

Communique No 2,979

JN081724 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 8 Jan 88

[Communique No 2,979 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 8 January]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With the men's courage, determination, and loyalty, our triumphant forces have continued to inflict losses on the Zionist Khomeyniites. The following is a roundup of our units' activities for last night and today:

1. Two large vehicles were destroyed and burned and their occupants were killed in the I Army Corps northern sector.
2. One scoundrel was killed in the II Army Corps central sector and a 60-mm mortar and an RPK machinegun were found abandoned by the enemy in previous battles in no-man's-land.
3. One soldier was killed and two infantry positions were destroyed in the VII Army Corps sector.
4. An enemy boat attempted to approach Al-'Amiq Port yesterday. The port's heroic force confronted it and forced it to flee.
5. A number of Iranian military personnel sought refuge with our forward units. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 8 January 1988

Communique No 2,980

JN090735 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic
0658 GMT 9 Jan 88

[Communique No 2,980 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 9 January]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted on praise of Armed Forces' bravery] In a desperate attempt, through which the Iranian regime deluded itself that it could achieve a gain to feed its lying media machine or its cheap buffoonery, at 1720 [1420 GMT] last night the Iranian regime sent 50 gunboats to approach the loading platform of Al-'Amiq Port.

The Iraqi men—the lions of land and sea and the helicopter gunships' knights—were lying in wait for the enemy. The Iraqi men immediately directed intensive fire from our daring naval ships, from the brave artillery of the heroic VII Army Corps, and from our heroic helicopter gunships. The brave men of the Al-'Amiq Port Force also participated in the shooting.

At the same time, our Air Force fighter planes were illuminating the battlefield in the lofty Arabian Gulf. It was truly a rally of heroism by the brave men. Our naval force, the helicopter gunships' knights, the VII Army Corps artillery, and the port force enjoyed overwhelming and absolute superiority. With God's help, 13 gunboats and their scoundrels were destroyed and sunk in the sea.

The operation command ship was also completely destroyed and burned with its occupants. An enemy gunboat was also seized. The rest of the enemy gunboats escaped. After the situation was completely settled in favor of our victorious forces, all our gunboats, helicopter gunships, and fighter planes returned safely to base, praise be to God. [passage omitted]

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 9 January 1988

Iranian Claims Denied

JN091200 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1144 GMT
9 Jan 88

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Jan (INA)—An Iraqi military spokesman has refuted Iranian allegations that three Iraqi boats were hit during the abortive Iranian attempt to approach the Al-'Amiq port last night.

In a statement to INA a short while ago, the spokesman said: No Iraqi boats were hit. We did not lose any of our forces in a battle that can be described as a truly clean battle.

The spokesman added that the sinking of the Iranian command ship in a short time confirms that the commander of the Iranian attempt and his officers were all killed.

The military spokesman recalled that whenever they failed in their attacks the Iranians claim they launched a raid and then returned to their bases to cover up for their defeat. That has become well known, he added.

Communique No 2,981

JN091851 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1700 GMT 9 Jan 88

[Communique No 2,981 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 9 January]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant Armed Forces are scoring one victory after another. They are affirming through their superiority to our enemies their full preparedness to crush the enemy and its reckless adventures. The following is a roundup of their activities for last night and today:

1. Three infantry positions were destroyed and their occupants were either killed or wounded in the I Army Corps northern sector.
2. A DSHK machinegun and an ammunition dump were destroyed in the I Special Army Corps sector—the Allahu Akbar Forces.
3. One scoundrel was killed in the II Army Corps central sector.
4. A vehicle and a bulldozer were destroyed in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan.
5. An enemy soldier was killed in the V Army Corps northern sector.
6. Five ammunition dumps were blown up and an infantry position was destroyed in the VII Army Corps sector.
7. Our courageous Navy found four [enemy] gunboats destroyed in yesterday's battle. They were towed to our territorial coast.
8. The Iranian regime has failed in its recent ground attacks. It has been defeated at the hands of our men in the heroic IV Army Corps sector. Its Navy attack on the loading platform failed yesterday and sustained grave losses. This regime will certainly fail in every adventure that it may launch on the ground or at sea.

It has found nothing to cure its wounds other than resorting to the villainess for which it has become well-known. And to express its military failure to confront Iraq and its lack of ethical values, this criminal regime used long-range artillery fire to shell residential quarters in the valiant city of Basra.

The enemy's shelling martyred 8 civilians, including 1 woman, wounded 27 civilians, including 3 women and 1 child, and damaged 12 residences and 1 kindergarten.

We announce this new crime to international public opinion and ask it and international organizations to condemn it. While doing so, we want to remind the Iranian rulers that Iraq has the striking power to put them in a situation which no one would envy.

May paradise be the abode of our martyrs and may swift recovery be the lot of our wounded, God willing.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 9 January 1988

Spokesman Denies Claims

JN100709 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0622 GMT
10 Jan 88

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Jan (INA)—An Iraqi military spokesman has stated that the Iranian rulers added a new scandal to their previous ones when they claimed yesterday that the military operation against Al-'Amiq Port on 8 January during which 13 Iranian gunboats were destroyed was only an artillery shelling operation.

In a statement to INA today, the military spokesman said that after the truth was revealed following the blow the Iranian Navy received resulting in the death of the commander of the operation and those who were with him, the Iranian rulers resorted to concocting lies and talking about heavy losses they claim they inflicted on the Iraqi forces.

The spokesman questioned how the Iranian rulers were able to count these losses from a distance of 7 miles from the Iraqi forces.

The military spokesman also discussed the Iranian claim that three Iraqi warships suddenly appeared in Arabian Gulf waters. The spokesman said: Where did the Iranian rulers find these warships and from where did they suddenly appear when they have been claiming that Iraqi warships are no longer in the area?

Communique No 2,982

JN101719 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1700 GMT 10 Jan 88

[Communique No 2,982 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 10 January]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. By their splendid steadfastness in the face of the lying and covetous people and by their successive victories, our brave Armed Forces epitomize great Iraq's strength and growing capability to defend the sacred homeland and defeat the reckless enemies. The following is a roundup of our units' activities for last night and today:

1. Three enemy personnel were either killed or wounded, two infantry positions were destroyed, and two shovels [preceding word in English] and two vehicles were destroyed in the I Army Corps northern sector.

2. Seven scoundrels were killed and one infantry position was destroyed in the II Army Corps central sector.

3. One ammunition dump was blown up and one enemy observation post was destroyed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah.

4. Three enemy personnel were killed and one observation post was destroyed in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan.

5. Two infantry positions and one machinegun emplacement were destroyed and two ammunition dumps were blown up on the VII Army Corps front.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 10 January 1988

'Large Maritime Targets' Hit

JN110602 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
0548 GMT 11 Jan 88

[Statement by a military spokesman dated 11 January]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. In continuation of our brave Armed Forces' victories and the great efforts exerted by our heroic Air Force in striking at vital installations related to war efforts and in cutting off the oil supplies of the Zionist Iranian regime which are exploited for aggressive purposes, the brave hawks achieved the following:

1. At 2100 [1800 GMT] last night, an accurate and effective blow was dealt to a large maritime target near the Iranian coast.

2. At 2300 last night, an accurate and effective blow was dealt to a second large maritime target near the Iranian coast.

After carrying out these two heroic missions, the hawks returned safely and victoriously to base in God's care and protection.

[Dated] 11 January 1988

Shamir's Office To Impede UN Tour of Territories
TA071945 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 7 Jan 88

[Text] A senior source in the Prime Minister's Office told our political correspondent Yig'al Goren this evening that the Prime Minister's Office will take action to forbid the assistant UN secretary general from carrying out his tour of Judea, Samaria, and the Gaza District.

The Foreign Ministry told our correspondent that the UN official planned to hold his tour of the territories under the aegis of the UN headquarters in Israel.

Israel's UN Ambassador Binyamin Netanyahu has sent a cable urging no cooperation with the UN representative.

Goulding Not Met By Officials

TA081809 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1700 GMT 8 Jan 88

[Text] Assistant UN Secretary General Marrack Goulding arrived in Israel tonight as the envoy of the Security Council, but he was not met by any representative of the Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Ben-Gurion Airport.

Talking to ITIM correspondent Tzvi Zipper concerning Shamir's refusal to meet with him, Goulding said that he is waiting for a reply from the Foreign Ministry. Goulding is scheduled to meet tomorrow with Vice Prime Minister Shim'on Peres.

Views Differences With Peres

TA111614 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1557 GMT
11 Jan 88

[Excerpts] A few minutes ago, Marrack Goulding and Shim'on Peres ended their only meeting. Our political correspondent Oz Frankel updates:

[Begin recording] [Frankel] Both the UN secretary general and the Security Council realize that security matters in the territories are Israel's concern. Marrack Goulding told Shim'on Peres. We differ, however, he said over the measures Israel has employed to maintain that security:

[Goulding, speaking in English] I discussed how these recent disturbances show the need, the pressing need, to negotiate a settlement which will remove the causes of all the recent troubles. [Passage omitted]

[Frankel] The foreign minister told the visitor that Israel rejects the Security Council resolution because the Security Council plays no role whatsoever in the territories. The disturbances in the territories were the outcome of an unpredictable chain of events. Shim'on Peres said, and we must now try to find a real solution, meaning a political solution. [end recording]

MK Aide Kalmanovich Suspected Soviet Spy
TA102030 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 10 Jan 88

[Excerpts] Shabtay Kalmanovich, a 42-year old Israeli businessman, was detained in court [as heard] today on suspicion of spying for the Soviet Union. Kalmanovich was first detained on 23 December 1987 and has remained in custody today. Shabtay Kalmanovich is represented by Attorney Amnon Zikhrony. The court has imposed a blackout on any details of the investigation. The first details on the detention and the man himself are brought by our Army affairs correspondent Moshe Shlonsky:

Shabtay Kalmanovich, a 42-year old new immigrant from the Soviet Union and a businessman with dealings embracing the entire globe, is suspected of spying for the Soviet Union. Among the frequent visitors to Kalmanovich's house were Knesset members, [MK's] high-level politicians, and senior reserve officers.

The Shin Bet has feared that agents might be introduced into Israel since the first and large waves of emigration from the Soviet Union. There was fear that these agents would be assimilated into Israeli society, serve in the IDF, be promoted at work, and furnish Moscow with intelligence information for many years.

A security source reported to us this evening, in general terms, on the method of collecting information. More and more information is gathered about a certain person until at a certain stage the elevator can no longer go up, the door cannot shut. In other words, the information that has been collected becomes a long line of facts warranting the inevitable move: detention on suspicion of espionage.

The Soviet method of activating agents is also employed in the United States, Britain, and the FRG, where spies were uncovered who had previously held senior posts but worked for the GDR's intelligence.

As for Kalmanovich, he immigrated to Israel in 1971, went to a Hebrew language school, served in the IDF, and got involved in the activity of organizations promoting the immigration of Soviet Jews. This way he formed ties in the Alignment, too. Then he moved on to entrepreneurship, and as part of this activity he brought Starsky and Hutch to Israel and handled the dancing performance of the Panov's. In the end, however, this business collapsed.

In the mid-1970's, he made a political shift to the right and was associated with the La'am Movement headed by Yig'al Hurvitz. In the 1977 elections, he helped Flatto-Sharon get elected to the Knesset. In this picture, we see him flanking Flatto-Sharon in his home on election night. Kalmanovich was appointed Flatto-Sharon's

political adviser, and thereby had free access to the Knesset by virtue of his job. At the same time, it was reported that Flatto-Sharon began to handle spy swaps between East and West.

In August 1977, Kalmanovich left for the GDR, where he met with (Wolfgang Fogel), an East German lawyer who deals with spy exchanges. In April 1978, a bizarre East-West swap took place: An Israeli called Meron Marcus was released from the Mozambique jail, thanks to Kalmanovich; an American by the name of (Alan van Norman) was released in East Berlin; and in exchange for the two of them, a Soviet spy called (Thompson), who was imprisoned in the United States, was freed at the end of April. The Pan Am aircraft that was flying from Frankfurt to Berlin at the end of April carried (Thompson), a U.S. official, a German official, as well as Shabtay Kalmanovich, whom the Western press described as the Russian-speaking aide to MK Flatto-Sharon, who was credited for the successful swap. [passage omitted]

Shabtay Kalmanovich, who is described by his associates as a charming sharp-witted playboy and a clever businessman, felt that he was running out of time. With the help of a U.S. congressman, he formed ties in the South African satellite state of Botswana [as heard] and became its commercial representative in Israel, employing hundreds of workers all over the world, including senior Israelis like former ministers, reserve officers, and others. The guestlists for the parties he threw included representatives of the entire political spectrum, and senior ones to boot.

Kalmanovich purchased office grounds opposite the Tel Aviv Hilton for \$1 million, and invested more than that sum in interior decoration to turn them into what was known as Kalmanovich's glass house. He concurrently nurtured a complex network of trade connections with Eastern Europe, including Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and the Soviet Union, where he traveled frequently—naturally, on business.

According to foreign reports, in the mid-1980's, Kalmanovich was involved in a coup d'etat that led to the downfall of the president of Sierra Leone, Siaka Stevens, and the appointment of his confidant, Joseph Momoh. In return for his services, said the reports, Kalmanovich obtained diamond and gold mining rights in Sierra Leone. Last summer, he was detained in London on suspicion of collecting forged checks, but was released. He then returned to Israel where, on 23 December, he was arrested by the Shin Bet.

Shabtay Kalmanovich had extensive and close connections with the Israeli political establishment, is a millionaire, with business dealings all over the world. He was detained by the Shin Bet on suspicion of spying for Soviet intelligence.

Peres Sees No Effect on Ties

TA111440 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1430 GMT
11 Jan 88

[Text] The Kalmanovich affair will not have a great impact on Israel's relations with the Soviet Union. This is the assessment made today by Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres. On a tour of Yavne today, Peres did not seem perturbed by the allegations that Kalmanovich spied for the Soviet Union.

[Begin recording] [Peres] The Soviet Union has vast experience in espionage. He is not its first spy, nor is he its last. But this is not the main issue.

[Unidentified correspondent] Do you therefore not attribute any significance to the affair when you say this?

[Peres] Let me tell you: If I said I did, you would then report on the radio that Peres is attributing importance to the spy. I regret that this happened. [end recording]

Rabin Welcomes Capture

TA110955 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0930 GMT
11 Jan 88

[Text] The security services should be extended congratulations and appreciation for the capture of Shabtay Kalmanovich, who is suspected of spying for the USSR. This was stated by Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin this morning:

[Begin recording] There is no doubt that Israel is a target for information-collecting activity in various ways, including espionage by several countries. He is not the first, nor the second, nor, if I am not mistaken, even the third Soviet spy who has been caught. I hope he is the last one, but it is difficult to say whether this chance exists. I think that congratulations and appreciation should be extended to those who managed to uncover a spy for a country such as that one, since information that is passed on to it is almost certainly also passed on to countries that are in a state of war with Israel, such as Syria, Libya, and others. [end recording]

The defense minister was answering questions by Tel Aviv high school students. Our military correspondent Alon Ben-David brought us his remarks.

Soviet Delegation Requests Visa Extensions

TA101950 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 10 Jan 88

[Text] Moscow will inform Jerusalem in a month whether it will permit an Israeli diplomatic delegation to visit the Soviet Union. This was announced today by the head of the Soviet consular delegation in Israel, (Georgiy Martirosov), to Foreign Ministry Political Director General Yosi Beilin. The head of the Soviet delegation asked that the visas of the Soviet delegation members, which will expire in 4 days, be extended.

Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-Ami reports that for the moment the decision is to extend the visas by 1 month only.

Reciprocity 'Demanded'

TA102053 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 10 Jan 88

[Text] Dr Yosi Beilin, the political director general of the Foreign Ministry, has announced that Israel is demanding that an Israeli delegation be dispatched to the Soviet Union. He announced this to the head of the Soviet consular delegation, (Georgiy Martirosov), in reply to the Soviets' request that the validity of their visas to Israel be extended.

Next month, the Soviet Union is expected to decide whether or not to respond to Israel's request that a delegation be permitted into the Soviet Union. This is why it was decided to extend the Soviet delegation's visas until mid-February.

The impression in the Foreign Ministry is that the Soviet Union will accede to the Israeli demand. Our political correspondent has also learned that next week, Dr Nimrod Novik, the foreign minister's adviser, is scheduled to meet in Helsinki with a Soviet diplomat with whom Novik has been maintaining constant contact over the last few months.

Peres Views UK Policy, Thatcher Friendship

TA072000 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1705 GMT 7 Jan 88

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres said today that despite the expressions by two British political figures denouncing Israel, he still has confidence in the British prime minister and in her friendship toward Israel. Shim'on Peres was replying to questions by students at Tel Aviv University. Our correspondent Dan Eshel reports:

[Begin recording] [Passage omitted] [Eshel] Among other things, the minister was asked for his view of the British Government's support for the remarks by David Mellor, the minister in the Foreign Office, during his tour of Gaza.

[Peres] Mellor's behavior in Gaza is strange and regrettable. I would not make it the State of Israel's central problem, however. He behaved in a bad way, we have already given him a poor grade, and that is enough.

[Eshel] Peres said it was very regrettable that Gerald Kaufman did the same as Mellor. But in contrast to them, Peres praised the British prime minister.

[Peres] I have deep respect for Margaret Thatcher. She harbors great friendship and goodwill toward us. [end recording]

Kaufman: Deportations 'Gesture of Petulance'
TA080741 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST
in English 8 Jan 88 pp 2, 4

[Report by Jeff Black]

[Excerpt] Givat Haviva—Visiting British opposition foreign affairs spokesman Gerald Kaufman said yesterday that the planned deportation of nine Palestinians was "a gesture of petulance." He added: "I believe it is a violation of the Geneva Convention."

Kaufman, who arrived in Israel on Wednesday after talks in Amman, said the deportations "will place the Arab countries most amenable to negotiation with Israel—Jordan and Egypt—in unnecessary difficulty."

The Labour party shadow foreign secretary referred obliquely to the rumpus which surrounded this week's visit of Foreign Office Minister David Mellor and his own brief incident with Israeli security officials at the Balatah refugee camp on Wednesday.

"Fortunately (the incident) was not a very heightened one and fortunately one which didn't become notorious." Kaufman stressed that Mellor was not a member of his party "and he must take responsibility for what he said and did...I don't come here as somebody who wishes to see the return of the British Mandate. I come here as a spokesman of the Labour party and as a very long-standing supporter of the state of Israel. [no closing quotation marks as published]

But Kaufman stressed: "I completely oppose what Israel has been doing (in the territories). One of the reasons why I wish to see an end to the Israeli occupation of the territories is because of my support for the state of Israel as well as my belief in the self-determination of the Palestinian people."

Kaufman said his discussions in Amman, which included a meeting with King Husayn, had covered both the Gulf war and the current unrest on the West Bank. He described the Jordanian attitude as "very sensible and balanced."

He said the Jordanians were very much in favour of an international peace conference "which in fact almost everybody is in favour of. The only people who don't seem to be in favour of it are the Likud section of your government and the U.S. which pays a certain amount of lip-service to it but doesn't do anything active." He said the international conference was important because "neither Jordan nor any other Arab country can come to a bilateral arrangement with Israel."

Kaufman said he will pass on the Jordanian views to the Israeli officials he will meet next week, including Prime Minister Shamir and the political director-general of the

Foreign Ministry, Dr Yosi Beilin. But he took pains to stress that he has come to Israel to hold discussions, not lay down instructions. [passage omitted]

Shamir's Office Responds to Mubarak Remarks

TA101629 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1600 GMT 10 Jan 88

[Excerpt] Reacting to remarks by Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, the Prime Ministers Office said that the Golan Heights and Jerusalem are not issues over which, according to the Camp David Accords, there is agreement. Israel is stringently upholding the Camp David Accords and hopes that Egypt will also fulfill its part in maintaining peace. [passage omitted]

Peres, Husayn Reportedly Discuss West Bank Rule

TA110555 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0500 GMT 11 Jan 88

[Text] Minister Sharon says that Foreign Minister Peres spoke with King Husayn about the transfer of rule in Judaea and Samaria to Jordan, as well as the stationing of Jordanian policemen in East Jerusalem. Our correspondent 'Adi Malul reports that Minister Sharon said this in a meeting of Herut members in the Old City of Jerusalem which was convened to mark Sharon's joining the party's Jerusalem branch. He again explained that he had moved to the Muslim Quarter with the intention of improving security there.

[Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew at 0505 GMT on 11 January adds that "It was announced by Peres' office in reaction that Minister Sharon is continuing to lie."]

Demonstrations on Both Sides of Border at Rafah

TA101920 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 10 Jan 88

[Text] The Egyptian Army used firearms to disperse hundreds of demonstrators who wanted to express their solidarity with the Arabs of the Gaza Strip on the Egyptian side of Rafah, near the border fence with Israel. Many were killed. This is reported by the ITIM correspondent in the south, Yitzhaq Levinson. The demonstration began at 0930 with stone throwing and the hurling of refuse and tires across the border fence.

On the Israeli side of Rafah there was a parallel demonstration. Approximately 30 minutes after the demonstration began, large Egyptian Army forces arrived at the scene of the action and dispersed the rioters. Eyewitnesses reported that they saw many casualties evacuated from the place.

The parallel demonstration on the Israeli side of town was also dispersed by soldiers, but they were IDF soldiers who fired rubber bullets and used tear gas. Several demonstrators on the Israeli side were wounded and hospitalized.

Shamir on Autonomy Talks, Rafah Incidents

TA111422 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1400 GMT 11 Jan 88

[Text] The prime minister has called upon the Egyptian president to return to the autonomy talks on the basis of the Camp David agreements. In an address before the Jerusalem Commercial Club, Mr Shamir reacted to the Egyptian president's demand that at the first stage, the Jerusalem Law and the Golan Heights Law be repealed. He cited a letter expressing President Mubarak's readiness to pursue talks on a solution to the Palestinian problem in accordance with the Camp David Accords, written 2 years after the passing of the Jerusalem Law, and 4 months after the Golan Heights Law was passed. The letter was sent to then Prime Minister Menahem Begin.

Mr Shamir again rejected the idea of an international conference which would force upon Israel an undesirable solution.

Regarding the situation in the territories, Mr Shamir said that the restraint shown by the security forces is not a sufficiently useful deterrent, which explains the continuation of the disturbances. He drew a comparison between the way the Egyptian soldiers quelled a demonstration on the Egyptian side of Rafah yesterday—by shooting into the midst of the crowds, causing many casualties—and the restraint shown by the IDF units in the course of similar disturbances on the Israeli side of Rafah.

Shamir Said To Propose Talks Once Calm Restored

TA081923 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 8 Jan 88

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has said that once Israel has restored calm to Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza he will propose to the Palestinians to conduct negotiations on full autonomy. The prime minister made these remarks to three U.S. senators who are currently visiting Israel.

Shamir Denies Offer

TA101810 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1700 GMT 10 Jan 88

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir made clear at the Cabinet meeting today that he did not promise to offer autonomy to the inhabitants of Judaea and Samaria after the disturbances in the territories die down. Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that in reply to a question on statements attributed to the prime minister in a meeting with U.S. senators, Mr Shamir said that he did not refer to autonomy, but merely pointed out that the subject is included in the Camp David Accords.

Urges Conference on Camps

TA101825 Jerusalem Television Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 10 Jan 88

[Interview with Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by political correspondent Me'ir Kohen in the prime minister's office on 10 January—videorecorded in Hebrew with Arabic subtitles]

[Text] [Kohen] Mr Prime Minister, despite the assessment of security elements that things are calming down, the disturbances and riots in the territories have been going on for 5 weeks now. What is your reaction to the situation and where do you think it is heading?

[Shamir] Naturally, it is regrettable because the riots and demonstrations result in suffering and losses of lives, which no one wants except, perhaps, the terrorist organizations. We would like normal life to be restored. We know that these riots will help no one and will not promote peace. On the contrary, they push peace farther away and breed new tragedies. I therefore believe that anyone in his right mind, who perceives things the way they really are, should realize that this wave of disturbances, which causes only suffering, must end, normal life must be restored, and everyone should do their best to contribute toward the conditions and processes that will bring peace closer.

[Kohen] Sir, perhaps the scope of these disturbances was wrongly assessed?

[Shamir] This is a fluid situation. There are elements who are constantly stoking the fire, who do not want the fire to die down. There is insistent and constant propaganda by extremist elements from the outside, such as the terrorist organizations, as well as by extremist elements from within. This is how things grew to assume the dimensions of chronic disturbances. I believe this benefits no one.

[Kohen] Sir, over the past few weeks we have heard bitter criticism, particularly from the United States and Egypt, over the measures that were employed in the territories. Will Israel pursue its policy and carry out the decision to deport nine inhabitants of the territories?

[Shamir] Look, both Egypt and the United States understand that it is first of all necessary to put an end to the disturbances and restore order. We differ over the measures that we have employed, namely the deportation of a number of incorrigible persons who have for decades been devoted solely to incitement and to the disruption of peace and order. We believe that this means serves as the best deterrent, and besides it applies to only a handful of people. It is better to expel people than to witness tragedies and deaths.

[Kohen] Mr Shamir, during his latest visit here, you suggested to the Italian foreign minister that he give up the idea of an international conference and instead

convoke an international conference to solve the problem of the refugee camps. What did you have in mind, sir, could you be more specific?

[Shamir] What I had in mind was that it is necessary, once and for all, to solve the problem of the refugee camps. Some refugee camps have existed for 40 years and their inhabitants suffer from very poor conditions for no reason at all. There is no justification for this. The revenues from only a few days' sales of oil in the Arab countries would have been sufficient to solve all these problems and would have provided homes for tens of thousands of families. Then we would no longer have had refugee camps. We are prepared to pitch in toward such an effort, naturally, but the terrorist organizations and the Arab countries are not interested in this for political reasons. They prefer that this problem remain topical, and are prepared to pay for this with the heavy price of the suffering of tens of thousands of families. This is cruel and inhuman. This problem should be solved once and for all, and I believe that the international community would be well advised not to busy itself with all sorts of plans that have no chance of succeeding but to undertake this mission and see it through.

[Kohen] Who do you think could participate in such a conference?

[Shamir] First of all, the oil-rich Arab countries, and then the rich countries of the world, such as the United States, Canada, Britain, Japan. Why not?

[Kohen] Including the Soviet Union?

[Shamir] If it should want to, why not?

[Kohen] Sir, you have frequently made it plain that calm and tranquility in the territories are a precondition for the next phase of the peace process. The question is whether there is a concrete proposal to promote the process at this juncture?

[Shamir] There are proposals, yet the problem is the Arab elements. I suggest that the negotiations resume in accordance with the path laid down by the Camp David Accords, which were accepted by Egypt and Israel at the time and also received the consent of the United States. They offer a solution to the problems of Judea, Samaria, and Gaza. To date I have not seen a better or more realistic plan, one which would offer a better answer to the problems.

[Kohen] You suggested that the autonomy plan be applied to the territories. What did you have in mind when you said this?

[Shamir] This is part of the Camp David agreements, which, as you know, devoted a large chapter to the solution of the Palestinian problem. This solution included the granting of autonomy to the inhabitants of

the areas of Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza for a 5-year interim period, at the end of which—or rather, before its end—negotiations would be conducted on the permanent status of those territories.

[Kohen] One last question, sir: How do you react to President Mubarak's declaration today that Israel violated the Camp David Accords by passing the Jerusalem Law and the Golan Heights Law?

[Shamir] I did not hear his declaration and therefore cannot address it. But if indeed, as you claim, he said this, I do not think he is right. I do not believe we violated the Camp David agreements, because the status of Jerusalem was not included in these accords.

[Kohen] Thank you very much.

[Shamir] Thank you.

Sinyurah Announces Civil Disobedience Campaign
TA071907 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 7 Jan 88

[Text] Hanna Sinyurah, editor of the East Jerusalem paper AL-FAJR and Palestinian political activist today declared the beginning of a civil disobedience campaign in the territories. To begin with, he and other organizers were calling on Palestinians to boycott Israeli cigarettes from tomorrow, but the campaign could intensify to the point of a call on residents of the territories to refuse to pay Israeli taxes. Mikha'el Bashan asked Sinyurah what he aimed to achieve:

[Begin recording] Sinyurah told me that he was trying to demonstrate to the Israeli public and government that the occupation could not last forever. He said he hoped there would be a response from the Israeli Government to some of the Palestinians' political demands. He spelled these out: rescinding the deportation orders, the release of the young people who had been arrested in the disturbances, and the abrogation of the 1945 emergency regulations. If there was no such response, he said, the next stage would be a call on the Palestinians in the territories not to pay taxes.

Sinyurah said he was asking the Israeli people to recognize that the Palestinians also had national rights, and asking the Israeli Government for a peace plan and to understand that there is a need for negotiations in the framework of an international conference. I asked him what he was offering in return. The Palestinians, Sinyurah said, were offering peace and recognition. On whose behalf was he making these offers? On the PLO's, said Sinyurah, in line with decisions made at the PLO meeting in Algiers last year. A cigarette boycott call, he said, was a start of a long march, and he compared it with Gandhi's salt boycott in India which ended with the demise of the British empire. In the same way, he said, he hoped the cigarette boycott would lead to the end of the Israeli occupation. [end recording]

Summoned for Interrogation

TA090913 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0900 GMT 9 Jan 88

[Text] AL-FAJR editor Hanna Sinyurah was summoned to the Jerusalem police this morning for interrogation regarding his call for a civil disobedience campaign. This is reported by our correspondent Moti Amir. Yesterday the attorney general ordered that Sinyurah be interrogated to see whether his call constitutes an incitement to disobedience.

Shamir Terms Call Unimportant

TA071936 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1830 GMT 7 Jan 88

[Interview with Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by political correspondent Yig'al Goren on 7 January in the prime minister's office—recorded]

[Text] [Goren] Mr Prime Minister, how do you react to the call for a boycott of Israeli products? Do you see this as a show of civil disobedience?

[Shamir] I do not attribute too much importance to this call. I believe it is more a manifestation of a search for publicity and popularity than a practical move. I hope that the Arabs in the various areas will not heed this call, so that normal relations will not be affected as a result of this exhortation.

[Goren] Do you think it is necessary to take any steps against the people who issued that call?

[Shamir] The matter must be checked out.

[Goren] Mr Prime Minister, you have said on a number of occasions recently that you expect the mood in the territories to calm down, and yet the situation has not changed. Furthermore, today you said that this is a new phase in the struggle of the Arabs of Eretz Yisra'el. How do you explain the developments of the last few days?

[Shamir] I never said that this is a new situation, but I did say that we regard this as a new phase of the Arab war against the State of Israel complementing all the other forms of combat that have been employed against us, such as military warfare, terrorism, an economic boycott, and an effort to have Israel isolated in the international arena. Here we see an attempt to launch a new method of fighting in the form of violent demonstrations and provocation aimed at leading to a violent Israeli response that would involve loss of lives, which in turn would arouse world public opinion against Israel. That will constitute a means of pressure on Israel, and so on and so forth. We must act accordingly.

[Goren] That being the case, has the tough policy that has been implemented recently attained its goals in view of the fact that the incidents continue to occur, and sometimes involve casualties?

[Shamir] I would not say that this is a tough policy. After all, the security forces are doing their very best to restore calm and order while exercising maximum restraint. We try to avoid casualties so as not to play into the hands of the PLO, which makes such a to-do over every Palestinian Arab who is killed. Yet this runs counter to our interests, which is why we have been trying to avoid it. Of course, this creates difficulties in other areas, but it is still our policy.

[Goren] It appeared until not too long ago that things were beginning to calm down. Then came the announcement on the intention to deport several people. In retrospect, do you not think that this decision was actually a mistake, since it agitated the people?

[Shamir] No, this is not true. I believe that if the decision on deportation stirred up some ferment, it proves that the people who were selected for deportation are indeed men of influence in various parts of Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza. By staging riots, the instigators and their supporters and followers are trying to prevent the implementation of this measure. When the deportations are carried out, however, I presume it will have a calming effect.

[Goren] Sir, how do you envision the developments in the near future? Do you believe we are on the brink of calm now, or do you think the current situation could prevail for long?

[Shamir] I hope that things will calm down. The current state of affairs cannot go on for long. We will find a way to accelerate the process of restoring tranquility.

[Goren] The assistant UN secretary general is expected here in the next few days, perhaps even tomorrow, to examine the situation and report to the UN secretary general in accordance with the Security Council resolution. Do you plan to see him?

[Shamir] I do not know that he is expected tomorrow. I have no intention of meeting him as I believe this is unnecessary. As everyone knows, we reject this UN resolution and will not cooperate with any move aimed at implementing it.

[Goren] Even though the vice prime minister and foreign minister intends to see him?

[Shamir] Such a meeting would not necessarily indicate cooperation toward the implementation of this resolution.

[Goren] Mr Prime Minister, thank you very much.

[Shamir] You are quite welcome.

Disturbances Continue in Territories, Jerusalem

Curfew in Al-Jalazun 7 Jan

TA072019 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1830 GMT 7 Jan 88

[Excerpt] A curfew was imposed today on the Al-Jalazun refugee camp after a Molotov cocktail was hurled at an IDF patrol. There were disturbances today in Ramallah, Nabulus, and the neighboring refugee camps. A complete commercial strike was observed today in Ramallah and Al-Ram, and a partial strike was declared in Jericho and Tulkarm. [passage omitted]

7 Gazans Shot by IDF Patrol

TA072045 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
2030 GMT 7 Jan 88

[Text] Seven inhabitants of Gaza Strip refugee camps were wounded tonight during a wave of assaults on an IDF force at the Mu'addi refugee camp. The soldiers at first tried to disperse the demonstrators with tear gas and rubber bullets, but when they endangered the lives of the IDF soldiers an order was given to fire at their legs. That is how the seven were wounded. Our correspondent 'Ezra Yanuv reports that two of the wounded were hospitalized at the Ashqelon Medical Center, and the rest in Gaza hospitals.

IDF Denies Death in Gaza

TA080724 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST
in English 8 Jan 88 p 1

[Report by Bradley Burston, Andy Court, and Elaine Ruth Fletcher]

[Excerpt] IDF troops clashed yesterday evening with over 1,000 demonstrators in the Nusayrat and Mu'addi refugee camps in the Gaza Strip. Palestinian sources said one person was shot dead and eight wounded, but the IDF denied anyone had been killed.

Foreign relief workers told REUTERS that the man was killed at the Mu'addi camp. Unconfirmed reports from local residents say that a second man was shot dead at the near-by Nusayrat camp. [passage omitted]

30 Detained in Judaea, Samaria

TA081128 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 8 Jan 88

[Text] Thirty Palestinians from Judaea and Samaria have been placed in administrative detention for periods from 3 to 6 months. Reporter Alan Ben-Ami says the detention orders were served in the last 2 days. Most of the people involved are already in jail, after being arrested for involvement in disturbances in the area.

There were more disturbances in the territories today, and curfews have been imposed on the Balatah refugee camp near Nabulus and the Al-Jalazun camp north of Ramallah. During the night a petrol bomb was thrown at an Army lookout point at the Balatah camp, but caused no casualties or damage.

Minor disturbances were reported in the Gaza Strip this morning, where there were some stone throwing and tire burning. Commercial activity is said to be normal for a Friday, although there is some concern about what will happen when worshippers emerge from the mosques after Friday prayers.

In anticipation of possible trouble, the military presence has been stepped up to ensure that main roads stay open.

1 Killed, 5 Wounded in Gaza

TA081811 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1800 GMT 8 Jan 88

[Text] An inhabitant of the Gaza Strip was killed and five others were wounded by shots fired by IDF soldiers this afternoon in the course of disturbances in the center of the Gaza Strip. An IDF force which was patrolling the Al-Burayj refugee camp was surrounded by hundreds of people. Our correspondent Moti Amir reports that the IDF soldiers called on them to disperse and used tear gas and rubber bullets to this end. When these proved to be to no avail, they fired warning shots in the air, and later aimed their weapons at the rioters' legs in order to stop them. As said, an inhabitant of Al-Burayj was killed and five others were wounded by the fire. The IDF is looking into the incident.

Casualties in Gaza, W. Bank

TA091536 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1500 GMT 9 Jan 88

[Text] A Gaza Strip resident was killed and four others were wounded by shots fired by IDF soldiers.

There have been riots and disturbances throughout the area today which included tire burning, stonethrowing, and stone barricades, particularly in the city of Gaza, Dayr al-Balah, Bani Suhaylah, Khan Yunus, and in Rafah. Our correspondent Moti Amir reports that when all measures—tear gas and rubber bullets—taken by the IDF soldiers failed, the commanders on the scene ordered that warning shots be fired in the air, and subsequently that fire be opened trying to aim at the rioters' legs. The man who was killed was an inhabitant of Bani Suhaylah.

Foreign correspondents report from the Gaza Strip that the entire district has been declared a closed military area, preventing any journalistic coverage. In response, an IDF spokesman told our military affairs correspondent Karmela Menashe that nothing has changed in the

IDF policy concerning news coverage in the territories. Certain areas are periodically closed, based on the operational judgment of the senior commanders on the scene.

There have also been attempts to create disturbances in Judea and Samaria today. The disturbances were centered around Ramallah, Hebron, Bethlehem, and Nabulus. The security forces have imposed curfews on the Al-Am'ari, Balatah, and Al-Jalazun refugee camps.

Media Barred From Gaza

TA100705 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST
in English 10 Jan 88 p 1

[Report by Bradley Burston and defense correspondent Joshua Brilliant]

[Excerpts] Gaza—Two Palestinians were killed and at least six others wounded by IDF gunfire over the weekend, as the Gaza Strip was engulfed by the most widespread unrest since the current wave of disturbances began a month ago. [passage omitted]

The strip took on the appearance of a war zone yesterday as armoured vehicles rolled over smouldering barricades placed nearly every 50 metres along the main north-south highway.

Reporters and photographers were forbidden entry to a number of areas of unrest, and, in the case of a CBS film crew, denied permission to enter the Gaza Strip. [passage omitted]

A commercial strike of unprecedented scope followed the Friday distribution of leaflets in mosques and other areas. The handbills, signed by the Islamic Jihad organization, warned Gazans to remain in their homes, and that any open stores or vehicles moving on the street would be destroyed.

The streets of Gaza towns were totally deserted yesterday with the exception of IDF patrols.

In Khan Yunus, where one of the several Gaza Strip curfews remains in effect, residents last night reported growing food shortages, with the supply of milk growing especially scarce. [passage omitted]

Unrest in Gaza 10 Jan

TA100858 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0830 GMT
10 Jan 88

[Report by 'Ezra Yanuv]

[Text] Disturbances resumed in the Gaza Strip this morning, particularly in the Rafah and Dayr al-Balah area, on a smaller scale than yesterday. There have been stone throwing incidents in Gaza since the morning hours. Stones were hurled at vehicles passing near road-blocks which the security forces are rushing to remove. The curfew on some refugee camps is continuing. As a

result, traffic on Gaza Strip roads is lighter than usual. It is estimated that only about 60 percent of those employed in Israel left for their places of work, although many others, the number of which is unclear, stayed at their work sites overnight.

The Council of Jewish Settlements in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza, the representative body of Jewish settlement in the territories, will hold an emergency session in Gush Qatif this afternoon to discuss the prime minister's remarks and to ask for clarifications. As reported, Mr Shamir declared willingness to enter negotiations on full autonomy after the riots in the territories stop. The representatives of the Gush Qatif settlements, led by the head of the Hof'Aza council and his aides, want to arrive at the Cabinet meeting even this morning, to ask for clarifications on this declaration.

19 Arrested in E. Jerusalem

TA101322 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1300 GMT 10 Jan 88

[Text] Three policemen were slightly injured, and 19 inhabitants of East Jerusalem were arrested during disturbances today.

More on Casualty Estimates

TA110543 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 11 Jan 88

[Text] A Gaza resident was killed yesterday evening by Army gunfire. Reports from the city quote local residents as saying the dead man, 35-year-old Tuqan Musbah was killed while sitting in his shop. The Army is investigating the circumstances of the incident. Since the start of the disturbances in the administered territories 28 Palestinians have been killed. Foreign correspondents in the Gaza Strip reported earlier that in yesterday's disturbances some 50 residents were wounded there. The Voice of Israel correspondent says that the number of wounded includes those injured by rubber bullets fired by Israeli soldiers. Military sources said they knew of eight wounded only.

Disturbances were reported last night in East Jerusalem. A Voice of Israel reporter says demonstrators tried to set alight the Bank Hapoalim building on Al-Zahar Street. Police dispersed the protesters with tear gas.

Gazan Killed 11 Jan

TA110809 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0800 GMT 11 Jan 88

[Text] There were small-scale riots at the Shatti refugee camp in the Gaza Strip this morning. A resident was killed and 25 others were wounded in yesterday's riots in the Gaza Strip, some of them from rubber bullets. Our correspondent Moti Amir reports that in recent days the security forces have detained dozens of people suspected of rioting.

Commercial strikes are taking place today in Ramallah, Al-Birah, and in Tubas, in addition to a partial commercial strike in Hebron.

Riots in East Jerusalem

TA110919 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0900 GMT 11 Jan 88

[Text] There were riots in East Jerusalem this morning. Our correspondent Yaron Enosh reports that a 14-year-old Arab boy was detained near the French Hill on suspicion of having thrown stones. Stones were also hurled at a No. 75 bus traveling to Ma'ale Adummim. Nobody was hurt and no damage was caused. Tires were set on fire and stones were thrown in the village of Silwan. In several places in East Jerusalem the police had to use tear gas to disperse demonstrators.

The security forces this morning imposed a curfew on 'Ayn Bayt al-Ma' in Nabulus District due to incidents involving stone throwing and tire burning. Our correspondent Moti Amir reports that a curfew was also imposed on the Balatah refugee camp near Nabulus for fear of riots there.

The curfew imposed on the Nusayrat, Burj and Khan Yunus refugee camps is continuing.

Youth Killed Near Ramallah

TA111042 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1030 GMT
11 Jan 88

[Text] An Arab youth was killed this morning and another wounded after stones were thrown at a private Israeli car in the (Bitin) area near Ramallah. It seems that the passengers of the car that was attacked opened fire. The circumstances of the incident are being examined at the moment.

A military source noted that there has been an increase lately in provocations against both private and public traffic on Judaea and Samaria roads. According to this source, the security forces are managing to guarantee safety for travelers on Judaea and Samaria roads.

There was a call for a general strike in Judaea and Samaria today, but a strike is not being staged in many places. The security forces acted rapidly to calm tempers at places where disturbances occurred.

A curfew was imposed on the Balatah and 'Ayn Bayt al-Ma' refugee camps. Disturbances are continuing in East Jerusalem at the moment. At least five people have been detained.

Closed Military Area Declared

TA111153 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 11 Jan 88

[Report by Steve Rodan]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] In the Qalandiyah refugee camp north of Jerusalem, Army troops fired rubber bullets and tear gas to quell a violent demonstration that began early this morning. Women residents of the camp tried to prevent the Army from detaining several men. The Army then declared Qalandiyah a closed military zone, and tried to prevent camera crew and photographers from recording the demonstration.

At the same time security forces imposed a curfew on the refugee camps of Balatah and 'Ayn Bayt al-Ma', as well as downtown Nablus. Despite the unrest military sources say the strike in the territories has not been successful. They say that in Judaea and Samaria most residents have gone to work, and in any case, schools are on recess.

Mitzna: Shooting 'Justified'

TA111452 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1330 GMT
11 Jan 88

[Text] According to an initial investigation in the village of (Bitin) near Ramallah following this morning's incident, it appears that an Israeli vehicle in which Pinhas Wallerstein, the head of the Binyamin local council, and the security officer of the council were travelling, arrived at the place. When they reached the village, the road was blocked with a burning tire, and several dozen youths jumped at them while hurling stones. The two said they got out of the vehicle, fired in the air, summoned the IDF, and only after the mob came at them again did they run after the Arabs. One local inhabitant was killed and the other was wounded in the leg from the shots. After the investigation, Major General 'Amram Mitzna', the commander of the Central Command, said the firing was not a digression from the regulations, and that the police will question Wallerstein and the security officer.

[Begin Mitzna' recording] From the initial investigation I carried out here, it appears that the use of arms was justified under the circumstances in which the people found themselves, where their lives were in jeopardy. After the shots fired in the air failed to help, and the threat to the people's lives continued, they were forced to shoot at the ground in the direction of the feet of their assailants and hit the lower part of their bodies. [end recording]

IDF To Increase Forces, Measures in Gaza Strip

TA100539 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0505 GMT 10 Jan 88

[Report by Army affairs correspondent Karmela Menashe]

[Text] The IDF will increase its forces, measures, and control in the Gaza Strip. Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin held a discussion on developments in the territories, in Judaea and Samaria, and especially in the Gaza

Strip. A similar discussion led by the defense minister is held every evening. The chief of staff, Shmuel Goren, the coordinator of government activities in the territories; and Yitzhaq Mordekhay, the commander of the Southern Command, participated in the discussion. Yitzhaq Mordekhay reported on the course of events which grew worse over the last 24 hours in the Gaza Strip.

The inhabitants in the Gaza Strip will have to return to normal life, a senior officer says, and if this does not happen, the IDF will have to adopt measures that will guarantee a return to normal life. The IDF will make every effort to maintain quiet, even if the means for this will make it difficult for the inhabitants to lead their daily life.

At the end of the week Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin said he would be cautious about pointing to a new situation in the territories. There is a potential for the creation of a new situation, he said, emphasizing however that our stance is firm and uncompromising. Nothing will be achieved through violence. On the contrary, the local inhabitants will suffer from this. We have not reached calm yet, but I believe we can and will do so, Rabin said.

Today the defense minister will brief the Cabinet on the recent developments in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Rabin Briefs Cabinet on Territories Unrest

TA101125 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 10 Jan 88

[Text] At today's meeting of the Cabinet Trade Minister Ari'el Sharon proposed the establishment of a special ministerial committee to handle the situation in the administered territories. The proposal was made during the Cabinet session devoted almost entirely to developments in Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip. Over to Steve Rodan:

The unrest in the administered territories was the chief subject at today's Cabinet meeting which was held in the framework of the Ministerial Committee on Security. As a result, many of the details were not released. What is known at this point is that the Cabinet heard two long reports, one from Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin on the month-long unrest in Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza, and the other from Police Minister Hayim Bar-Lev on the demonstrations in the Jerusalem area. Sources said Rabin termed the unrest as part of a long-range problem, and acknowledged that the extent of the Palestinian violence was greater than had been estimated. He said the Army will continue its current activities and deployment in the territories.

Trade and Industry Minister Ari'el Sharon proposed in response the formation of a special ministerial committee on the territories. Rabin opposed this suggestion, saying the current 10-member Inner Cabinet on security

would suffice. Minister Without Portfolio Yosef Shapira called for new legislation that would speed up the deportation process. [Immigrant] Absorption Minister Ya'akov Tzur warned against what he called quick fix solutions, and recommended the beefing up of troops in the territories, this to avoid the shooting incidents which have taken at least 27 lives since December 9th. At the same time, Tzur called on the government to work harder to begin negotiations. This is Steve Rodan at the Prime Minister's Office.

Rabin Warns on 'Far-Reaching' Conclusions
TA081927 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 8 Jan 88

[Excerpt] Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin says far-reaching conclusions should not be drawn from the situation in the territories. He told the Tel Aviv Commercial Club that he would refrain from determining that a new situation had been created but the potential for such a situation did exist. The difference in the recent disturbances was that they were wide-spread and simultaneous and the fact that they had gone on for a long time.

Israel's policy, Rabin added, was characterized by three lines of thinking: the first was to do everything within the framework of Israeli law to bring about calm; second, to bring home to the inhabitants of the areas, the Arab states, and the international community that nothing would be achieved by violence, threats, terror, and violation of order; third was a political solution on the eastern border that would be achieved around the negotiating table and not on the battlefield.

The defense minister said that as a Jew, as an Israeli, and as a defense minister his conscience was clean and he differentiated between the pictures showing soldiers forced to shoot and what lies behind those pictures. Rabin also sharply attacked the British secretary of state. He said that if Israel had prevented freedom of the press as Britain did in the Falklands war the whole world would have gone berserk. Rabin added that Israel had not yet reached Britain's situation in Northern Ireland. [passage omitted]

Comments on Press Restrictions
TA101940 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 10 Jan 88

[Report by Alan Ben-'Ami]

[Text] [Ben-'Ami] Tonight there are curfews, or partial curfews, in all eight of the refugee camps scattered throughout the Gaza Strip. This after yet another day of stone throwing, disturbances, and some violent clashes between the Army and rioting mobs.

There are unconfirmed reports of a large number of residents being injured by gunfire, and one Dutch newsman says he saw a number of wounded teenagers arriving at the 'Aliya private hospital in Gaza from several locations in the Strip.

Most of the serious disturbances and clashes developed in the afternoon. More soldiers than last week were on the streets and at important road junctions, and during the morning they moved quickly and firmly to deal with stone throwing by youngsters and to get streets cleared of roadblocks of stones, metal objects, and burning tires that kept springing up.

Last night, Defense Minister Rabin had consultations with the chief of staff, his areas coordinator, and the head of Southern Command following an upsurge in disturbances and violence over the weekend. One of the results could be seen this morning in an increased army presence, including troops and armored personnel carriers. This morning, the defense minister came to Gaza himself with the chief of staff and with other senior military and defense figures to review the situation on the spot. Later, he told me that order will be restored but that it will take time, patience and determination.

[Begin recording] [Rabin] We are still in the process of making all the efforts to make sure that tranquility will be restored. I will not deny it has not yet been restored. We are determined to make it clear that through any use of force, of public disorder, nothing will be achieved. We will judge the ways and means by which we enforce tranquility and respect for the law in accordance with the developments. I hope that the people of the Gaza Strip will realize that the longer that the disturbances will be continued the greater will be their suffering. This has to be understood by all of them. And we are determined to carry out what we are supposed to do to maintain a relative tranquility. We'll achieve it. It is not going to be achieved by 1 or 2 days. It requires patience, determination, and the use of force within the limits of the law.

[Ben-'Ami] Mr Rabin, pressmen are saying that Israel is trying to limit the freedom of the press in covering the events here. What is the situation?

[Rabin] We limit the freedom of movement wherever and whenever there are activities of the security forces. This includes also teams of the media. [end recording]

[Ben-'Ami] Rabin expressed the feeling prevalent among many officers and soldiers in the areas who have been dealing with the situation, when he said in Hebrew: We have learned, unfortunately, on many occasions that the presence of the news media sparks escalation and the stirring up of emotions. However, he said, if areas are closed to the press and to everyone else except the military it will be for a short time only.

Minister's Views on Events in Territories

TA102127 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 10 Jan 88

[Report by political correspondent Yig'al Goren]

[Text] All the ministers we talked to today are already convinced that what is happening in the territories is a new situation the like of which we have not experienced. In the briefing he gave to the Cabinet today, the defense minister said that the problem is difficult and far more protracted than we had thought at first. It is not a matter that can be resolved in a day or two, the defense minister said, adding nevertheless: We will attain our goals.

Security elements reported to the ministers about a new experiment involving extended use of curfews over areas of incessant riots, especially in the Gaza Strip.

Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i commented on the security elements' report, saying that over the past few weeks we have found ourselves being dragged behind the events. At first it was said that we lacked the means to calm the spirits down, then reinforcements were introduced, but even that did not help. So what is going to happen if the curfews prove ineffective, too, he asked? Does the IDF have no ideas on ways to preempt the events, rather than react to them? The Cabinet meets every week, Moda'i continued, and is briefed on events in the areas, whereas in actual fact nothing happens. The time has come for decisions, he said.

Minister Ari'el Sharon proposed that a small ministerial team be set up to solve the problems of information, propaganda problems involving the refugee issue, and other political problems. The defense minister responded to that call by saying that there is no room for a mini-Cabinet.

Minister Yosef Shapira suggested that the settlement momentum be boosted, complemented by faster expulsion procedures.

Tourism Minister Avraham Sharir expressed his concern over the serious damage that has been caused to Israel's image and asked how the defense establishment reacted to the communications issue.

Minister Ya'akov Tzur attacked the ministers who maintain that we should not talk about a political process as long as incidents are still happening. The time has come, he said, for Israel to take political risks, too, on the road to peace.

The prime minister summed up the debate in a style reminiscent of his summations of the past few weeks: by expressing support for the IDF and the security forces' policy.

Ministers from both political camps told us this evening that there is no longer any alternative but to make decisions and determine a policy in view of the ongoing situation in the territories.

King Husayn Receives U.S. Senator, Delegation

JN071449 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 7 Jan 88

[Text] Amman—His Majesty King Husayn received at Al-Nadwah Palace this afternoon U.S. Senator John Chafee who is currently visiting Jordan.

The meeting was attended by the prime minister, the court minister, and the U.S. ambassador in Amman.

His majesty the king also received at the Royal Hashemite Court the delegation of senior U.S. Congress officials. The meeting was attended by the chief of the Royal Hashemite Court, the court minister, and the chief chamberlain.

During the two meetings, His Majesty King Husayn affirmed that no just peace can be achieved except through convening an international peace conference to be attended by all parties to the conflict and the UN Security Council's five permanent members.

His majesty also asserted that the ongoing uprising being staged by the citizens in the occupied Arab territories against the Israeli occupation and its repressive practices constitutes a natural result of the continuation of the occupation.

His majesty added that this uprising also stresses the need to accelerate efforts to find a just settlement to end the sufferings and despair of the citizens who are living under occupation and also guarantee their natural and legitimate rights.

Army Head Receives Senator

JN071905 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 7 Jan 88

[Text] Field Marshal Al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, received in his office at the General Headquarters at noon today U.S. Senator John Chafee. They discussed regional developments. The meeting was attended by the American ambassador in Amman.

The commander in chief this morning received the delegation of senior U.S. Congress officials currently visiting Jordan. Present at the meeting were aides of the chief of staff and the commander of the Royal Air Force.

6 Ministers Resign; Royal Decree Appoints 11

JN091826 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 9 Jan 88

[Text] A royal decree has been issued accepting the resignation of the following ministers as of 10 January 1988:

1. His Excellency 'Abd al-Wahhab al-Majali, deputy prime minister and minister of state for Prime Ministry affairs;
2. His Excellency Muhyi al-Din al-Husayni, minister of communications;
3. His Excellency Eng Mahmud al-Hawamidah, minister of public works;
4. His Excellency Dr Raja'i al-Mu'ashshir, minister of supply, industry, and trade;
5. His Excellency Muhammad al-Khatib, minister of information, culture, tourism, and antiquities; and
6. His Excellency Dr 'Id Duhayyat, minister of youth.

The following royal decree has also been issued:

We, Husayn I, king of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, in accordance with Article 35 of the Constitution and upon the prime minister's recommendation, order the following:

1. His Excellency Dhuqan al-Hindawi shall be appointed deputy prime minister and minister of education;
2. His Excellency Eng Khalid al-Haj Hasan shall be appointed minister of transportation and communications;
3. His Excellency Rashid 'Urayqat shall be appointed minister of labor and social development;
4. His Excellency Dr Hani al-Khasawinah shall be appointed minister of information;
5. His Excellency Eng Ahmad Dakhqan shall be appointed minister of water and irrigation;
6. His Excellency Eng Shafiq al-Zawayidah shall be appointed minister of public works and housing;
7. His Excellency Dr 'Awad Khulayfat shall be appointed minister of youth;
8. His Excellency Dr Muhammad al-Hammuri, shall be appointed minister of culture and national heritage;
9. His Excellency Zuhayr al-'Ajluni shall be appointed minister of tourism;
10. His Excellency Hamdi al-Tabba' shall be appointed minister of industry, trade, and supply; and
11. His Excellency Dr Fayiz al-Tarawinah shall be appointed minister of state for Prime Ministry affairs.

Issued at our Basman Palace on 20 Jumada al-Ula 1408 Hegira, corresponding to 9 January 1988.

The new ministers took the constitutional oath before His Majesty King Husayn at the Royal Hashemite Court this evening in the presence of Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, Royal Hashemite Court Chief Marwan al-Qasim, and Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah.

His Majesty King Husayn had earlier received the resigning ministers and expressed his gratitude and appreciation for their efforts to serve their homeland and their nation's causes.

Decrees Appoint Senate Members, President

*JN091913 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 9 Jan 88*

[Text] On the occasion of the end of the Senate's constitutional term, the following royal decree was issued this evening, 9 January 1988:

We, Husayn I, king of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, in accordance with Article 36 of the Constitution, decree that the following shall be appointed Senate members as of 12 January 1988:

1. His Excellency Zayd al-Rifa'i;
2. His Excellency Bahjat al-Talhuni;
3. His Excellency Ahmad al-Lawzi;
4. His Excellency Mudar Badran;
5. His Excellency Ahmad al-Tarawinah;
6. His Excellency Anistas Hananiya;
7. His Excellency 'Abd al-Rahman Khalifah;
8. His Excellency Hikmat al-Masri;
9. His Excellency Walid Salah;
10. His Excellency Dr Hazim Nusaybah;
11. His Excellency Dr Subhi Amin 'Amr;
12. His Excellency Dr Khalil al-Salim;
13. His Excellency Hasan al-Kayid;
14. His Excellency Dhuqan al-Hindawi;
15. His Excellency Akram Zu'aytar;
16. His Excellency Field Marshal Habis al-Majali;
17. His Excellency 'Amir Khammash;
18. His Excellency Muhammad Rasul al-Kilani;
19. His Excellency Rashid 'Urayqat;

20. His Excellency Muhammad 'Awdah al-Qur'an;
21. His Excellency 'Abd al-Majid Shuman;
22. His Excellency Nufan al-Su'ud;
23. His Excellency Jum'ah Hamma;
24. His Excellency Nayif al-Khurayshah;
25. His Excellency Hayil al-Surur;
26. His Excellency Barjis al-Hadid;
27. His Excellency Muhammad 'Ali Budayr;
28. His Excellency Salim ibn Nijad;
29. His Excellency Muhammad Kamal; and
30. His Excellency Faridon Hikmat.

The following royal decree was issued today:

We, Husayn I, king of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, in accordance with Article 36 of the Constitution, decree the following:

His Excellency Ahmad al-Lawzi shall be appointed president of the Senate as of 12 January 1988.

Reportage on Visit of Syrian Foreign Minister

Arrives With Message

*JN101250 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 10 Jan 88*

[Text] Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' arrived in Amman at noon today on a visit to Jordan. During the visit he will convey a message to His Majesty King Husayn from his brother His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad. He will also hold talks with Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri.

He was received at Amman airport by Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri, the Foreign Ministry secretary general, the director of the Protocol Department, and the Syrian ambassador in Amman.

Received by Al-Masri

*JN101511 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1445 GMT
10 Jan 88*

[Text] Amman, 10 Jan (PETRA)—During a meeting at the Foreign Ministry today, Jordanian Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri and Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' reviewed the situation in the Gulf region and efforts being exerted to end the Iraq-Iran war.

The two ministers also discussed Arab and international reactions to the popular uprising in the occupied Arab territories against the Israeli occupation forces and their inhuman and repressive measures. Foreign Ministry Secretary General Nabih al-Nimr and the Syrian ambassador in Amman attended the meeting.

Received by King Husayn

JN101615 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 10 Jan 88

[Text] Amman—His Majesty King Husayn received Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' at Al-Nadwah Palace today.

The Syrian minister conveyed to his majesty a message from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad on the tour Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' made to a number of Arabian Gulf states and Iran.

Makes Statement, Departs

JN101849 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 10 Jan 88

[Text] Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' left Amman this afternoon. Before his departure, Al-Shar' had this to say:

[Begin recording] [Al-Shar'] I gave a letter from His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad to his brother, His Majesty King Husayn, on general Arab and regional developments. Naturally, we discussed during the meeting the important, heroic uprising of the Palestinian Arab people on the West Bank and Gaza Strip. I would say the uprising marks an important qualitative shift in the struggle inside the occupied Arab land.

[Unidentified reporter] Did your meeting with his majesty the king take up the outcome of your Gulf tour?

[Al-Shar'] The thrust of the tour was on examining the situation in the region and rectifying the Arab state of affairs, especially regarding confronting the Israeli enemy.

The focus of the tour was the importance of Arab cohesion and solidarity and a unified Arab stand to face challenges and support the Palestinian Arab people in the occupied Arab land. [end recording]

On hand to see off the Syrian minister at Amman airport were Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri and a number of ministry officials, as well as the Syrian ambassador in Amman.

AL-RA'Y Columnist Praises Mellor Remarks

JN071734 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic
7 Jan 88 p 20

["From the Present" column by Ibrahim Abu Nab: "Thanks, Mr Mellor"]

[Excerpts] In Palestine, people used to chant mocking songs about the British, who had assumed the burden of "civilizing the world." They used to say: Do something Mr Peel, you might solve our ordeal.

However, the problem remained unsolved and became more complicated with the arrival of each British minister and every "fact-finding" mission. But it seems that Mr Mellor differs from the rest. At least he is not a hypocrite.

By Mr Mellor, we mean none other than David Mellor, the minister of state at the British Foreign Office whom we saw on television the other day upbraiding an Israeli colonel for killing innocent people in a Gaza Palestinian camp for allegedly throwing stones.

Mr Mellor told the colonel within the sight and hearing of the whole world: "This is not true. I can see that it is not true." The British minister looked as though he was challenging and provoking the colonel. He was scolding him as he might scold a mischievous boy. The Israeli colonel lowered his head, swallowing the greatest insult any individual has ever directed at the Israeli army of aggression. [passage omitted]

True, British Minister David Mellor was not defending the innocent Palestinians as much as he was defending his country's honor and pledges which Israel rubbed into the dust. Likewise, he did not need the luncheon which the Israeli deputy foreign minister wanted to host in his honor and then cancelled. It is also true that the British minister did no more than try to carry out the policy drawn up in Whitehall and the White House and which has now become opportune.

We cannot but note that David Mellor has conducted himself with commendable personal chivalry and manliness. We hope he will accept an invitation to a Palestinian luncheon at his convenience instead of the Israeli deputy foreign minister's luncheon. Arab food is tastier and an Arab would not cancel an invitation for lunch.

Al-Jumayyil To Form 'Transitional Government'

NC100605 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
0500 GMT 10 Jan 88

[Text] According to well-informed Lebanese sources, President Amin al-Jumayyil is making preparations for the formation of a transitional government to run the country pending the outcome of the upcoming presidential elections. The new government will be tasked with solving the country's worsening economic crisis.

Fadlallah Attacks Syria's Amman Summit Stand

NC101505 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1445 GMT 10 Jan 88

[Text] Hizballah spiritual guide Shaykh Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah has vehemently attacked Syria for adopting what he described as a moderate stand during the extraordinary Amman summit. At a celebration held in Beirut today, Fadlallah said that the moderate regimes of the Islamic states are trying to silence the voice of their Muslim inhabitants through a plan for what they term strategic balance.

Further on Hijacking of Military Helicopter

Junblatt Speaks at Rally

NC101406 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain
in Arabic to Lebanon 1230 GMT 10 Jan 88

[Speech by PSP Leader Walid Junblatt at a rally in Al-Mukhtarrah to honor deserting Air Force pilot Majid Karami on 10 January—recorded]

[Text] What do we want and what do they want? We want an Arab nationalist army to defend and safeguard Lebanon. We want an army which will make Lebanon proud and which will be above the communities, creeds, and parties. They want a factional and sectarian army which will dwarf Lebanon and put it to shame. They want an army which will stand as a barrier to progress and development and which will defend the privileges of a dilapidated, old, and fragile church, which Christ would cast out, if He were to see it, as He cast out the temple's defenders. [applause]

We want an army which will stand in the same trench with its comrades in the Lebanese national resistance and the Syrian Arab Army. They want an army which will stab the Lebanese national resistance, which will be dominated by U.S. and Israeli intelligence, and which will hold no value for national and patriotic military honor when the orders of the foreign expert are involved. We want an army which will defend and safeguard democracy, support and defend freedom, be proud of Arabism, and fight for its sake until death. They want an army which will indulge in assassinations and plots, kill the poor in Sidon, assassinate dignity in Tripoli, destroy the southern suburb, burn the mountain, massacre the tobacco workers in the south, and defend the palaces of humiliation, feudalism, and privileges.

We want an army which will embrace and defend the Palestinians, destroy the wall of hatred, and build the trenches of love and fraternity. They want an army which will always besiege a Palestinian people, in whose confrontation the Zionist [military] arsenal has collapsed.

Welcome Majid Karami in your own house and home. We see in your revolution the revolution of the free officers. We hope to build together with you the cherished Arab nationalist army. We welcome you today everywhere in Sidon, the mountain, and Tripoli, and aspire to build this cherished army together.

As for the helicopter over which they have created an issue, I present it in the name of the PSP and nationalists as a modest and small gift to the officers, noncommissioned officers, and men of the national brigades. I present it now to Hammara [11th Brigade] so that we may end this stupid whirlpool. By our act, we hope to ease this fabricated tension and uproar so that we may not bring the country into a state of violence, which I believe we can do without. Thank you.

Lands at 11th Brigade

NC110611 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0530 GMT 11 Jan 88

[Text] The military helicopter which PSP leader Walid Junblatt decided to present as a gift to the 11th Brigade, has landed at Hammara Barracks, the brigade's headquarters. Junblatt regards the helicopter crisis as a fabricated and ridiculous one. He said: What concerns us is to open the file of the army. We want the army to be for all Lebanese people. We want it to be an Arab army, not an army that fights for one party against another.

Junblatt's decision was made during a ceremony held in the courtyard of Al-Mukhtarrah Palace in honor of Air Force First Lieutenant Majid Karami. The ceremony was attended by party, political, and military leaders.

Further Junblatt Comments

NC110958 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0800 GMT 11 Jan 88

[Text] Minister Walid Junblatt has stated in a news interview that he refuses to return the helicopter to Adna Base. He said: We are giving it to a legitimate institution: the 11th Brigade. He indicated that the helicopter problem is a secondary one, and that the essential problem is the army.

With regard to presidential elections, Minister Junblatt said that he does not attach any importance to the presidential campaign or to the candidates. He asserted that so far there is no candidate who has a national Arab platform, and he emphasized that importance should be attached to the political program.

Minister Junblatt praised Syria's stand, indicating that his meetings with President al-Asad are for the purpose of coordination and consultation at a time when various plots are being concocted against Arab Lebanon and Syria. He added: However, these plots have failed and will continue to fail.

Al-Huss Receives Soviet, UK Envoys 7 Jan
NC071813 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1530 GMT 7 Jan 88

[Text] As part of the process of following up the situation in the south, acting Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Salim al-Huss received Soviet Ambassador to Lebanon Vasily Kolotusha at 1700 today. They reviewed the consultations Lebanon is holding with the UN Security Council members, with a view to implementing the UN resolutions designed to put an end to Israeli acts of aggression and achieve the withdrawal of Israeli forces from south Lebanon.

Ambassador Kolotusha said after the meeting: During our discussion a few days ago, His Excellency Prime Minister al-Huss inquired about certain matters. Today, I gave him answers to these queries after I had consulted with the Soviet leadership.

Ambassador Kolotusha noted that he and Al-Huss had discussed ways of supporting the Lebanese position at the Security Council. Replying to a question, the Soviet ambassador stated: Regarding south Lebanon, we share the Lebanese Government's concern over the aggressive policy Israel is pursuing there. He added: As for the general situation in Lebanon, our stand is clear: A solution should swiftly be found.

British Ambassador to Lebanon John Gray visited Dr Salim al-Huss at noon today. Dr al-Huss had summoned the ambassador to discuss the question of supporting the Lebanese complaint against Israel at the Security Council.

Ambassador Gray had earlier visited Dr Hasan Yusuf, the official in charge of foreign relations in the Amal Movement, who noted later that they had discussed Lebanon's complaint to the Security Council. The British ambassador was cited as saying that his country has always been in favor of an Israeli withdrawal from the south and that he had promised to furnish his government with all the information related to the siege of Yuhmur, Israeli practices in the south, and the Israeli raids on Iqlim al-Kharub. Yusuf noted that the suppressive measures against the Palestinian citizens in the occupied territories were also discussed.

Israeli Siege of Yuhmur Lifted 7 Jan
NC071745 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 7 Jan 88

[Text] According to reports from the south, the Israeli forces ended the siege of the town of Yuhmur today. Confirming these reports, the International Red Cross

said that the road to the town is now open and that a civilian car from Al-Nabatiyah entered the town today—the only one to do so by 1500.

The International Red Cross noted that the Israeli military forces have been removed from the entrance to the town. However, the inhabitants are still afraid of mobile Israeli roadblocks, especially since the International Red Cross has not given them guarantees that they will not be subjected to such roadblocks.

The NNA correspondent in the Al-Nabatiyah area has reported that a Red Cross team left for Arnun and Yuhmur today to open the road. The team removed the earthen barricades and cement blocks from the road. Some five cars arrived in Al-Nabatiyah at noon today, carrying women and children who said that the enemy forces are still present near the road leading to the town from the Arnun area.

Ambassador Fu'ad al-Turk, secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, has received a phone call from the International Red Cross mission in Lebanon, informing him that the organization had succeeded in bringing out 5 civilian cars and 23 persons, including children, from Yuhmur, which was besieged for 9 days. The Red Cross said that its representatives are still inside the town, supervising the distribution of food and medical aid to the inhabitants.

'Resistance' Attacks, Clashes Reported

Zefat Settlement Hit

NC081755 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 8 Jan 88

[Text] According to information received from Tyre, resistance fighters attacked the settlement of Zefat in the occupied Palestinian territories with five Katyushas at midnight last night. The martyr 'Ali Zaybaq group has claimed responsibility for the attack.

Meanwhile, the Amal Movement has declared that at 1130 [date not given] a Lebanese resistance group clashed with an agent Lahd militia patrol on the Buslayya road. The group also attacked the Radar and Buslayya positions with rockets and mortars.

Agent Lahd's militia has bombarded the forests of Jba' with mortars. Meanwhile, it was observed that the Buslayya and Radar hills were being fortified and that Israeli enemy forces were reinforcing the agent militia.

In the meantime, the town of Jba' in Iqlim al-Tuffah came under artillery shelling from the positions of the occupation forces and their agents on Jabal Safi and Buslayya hill at 1130 today. The bombardment continued for 2 hours and was followed by bursts of gunfire. Only property damage was caused.

The town of Haddathah was also subjected to Israeli shelling last night. One person was wounded and several houses were damaged.

Resistance fighters have also carried out three attacks on positions held by the Israeli forces and Lahd's militia on the hills of Bra'shit, Haddathah, and Bayt Yahun.

Israeli APC 'Destroyed'

NC101211 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 10 Jan 88

[Text] An Amal Movement resistance group detonated two explosive devices as a joint patrol of Israeli troops and agent Lahd militiamen was passing on the Al-Qantarah Road at 1800 last night. An M-113 armored personnel carrier [APC] was destroyed and all of its passengers were either killed or wounded as a result of the blast. Immediately afterward, Israeli troops using helicopters mounted a large-scale search in Wadi Hajar and Wadi (al-Suluki) and the outskirts of Qabrikha and Al-Qantarah until late last night. The helicopters illuminated the area with flares. The wreckage of the APC was still at the scene of the operation this morning. Meanwhile, the resistance fighters managed to return safely to base.

In a similar development, an Islamic resistance group attacked a position jointly manned by Israeli troops and agent Lahd militiamen in Rshaf early today. A number of casualties were inflicted on the personnel manning the position. The Israeli troops immediately raked the environs of the position, firing bursts of machinegun fire to terrify the citizens.

Israeli Patrol Attacked 11 Jan

NC111235 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 11 Jan 88

[Text] Resistance groups detonated an explosive charge as an enemy motorized patrol was passing through the town of Tallusah at 0200 today. A vehicle was destroyed and its passengers wounded.

Meanwhile, the enemy bombarded the village of Qabrikha with tank guns, inflicting property damage. The enemy also stormed the town of Tallusah at 0700 today, searching residences and interrogating citizens. The enemy did not make any arrests.

The town of Kafr Rumman was violently shelled with 120-mm guns from enemy positions on Al-Tughrah hill this morning. The shelling, which continued for 1 hour and 20 minutes, caused heavy damage to property, including the house of 'Ali 'Ali Ahmad. The attack was followed by heavy bursts of gunfire directed at the town.

Bomb Explodes Near Deputy's Car in East Beirut

NC092049 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 9 JAN 88

[Text] According to reports from East Beirut, a bomb that was targeted against Deputy Mikha'il al-Dahir's car exploded this evening in the parking lot of the building in which he lives. Commenting on the explosion, Al-Dahir said that his convictions and positions will not be changed because of an explosion or a threat.

Following a recent visit with former President Sulayman Franjiyah, Deputy al-Dahir had stated that the presence of Syrian forces in the Al-Kurah and northern areas ensures the citizens' security in the absence of the legitimate forces.

Group Claims Killing of 2 Syrians in North

NC080903 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon
in English 0830 GMT 8 Jan 88

[Text] Anti-Syrian attacks continue unabated. A spokesman for the underground organization calling itself the Lebanese Liberation Front contacted Radio Free Lebanon a short while ago and claimed responsibility for an attack last night against the Syrian checkpoints along the Haylan-Dinniyah Road in the northern district of Al-Dinniyah. The spokesman added that two soldiers were killed and that units of the Syrian special forces sealed off the town of Al-Dinniyah after the attack and arrested several inhabitants.

Gunmen Clash With Syrian Forces in Tripoli

NC091251 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1145 GMT 9 Jan 88

[Text] Gunmen clashed with elements manning two Syrian occupation army checkpoints in the Abu Samrah area of Tripoli at 0400 this morning. The Liberation Battalion has claimed responsibility for the operation, saying that the clash lasted for 15 minutes.

Syrians Reportedly Making Arrests in W. Beirut

NC101717 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon
in Arabic 1645 GMT 10 Jan 88

[Text] According to a security report from West Beirut, the Syrians have been making wide-scale arrests in an attempt to put an end to operations against their soldiers, patrols, and positions. Scores of citizens have been detained, including a number of women. Among them is the mother of Kan'an Naji, the former military official of the Islamic Unification Movement.

Naji has revealed that he is the leader of the Liberation Battalion which says it is carrying out operations against the Syrian occupation army in Tripoli and Beirut. Naji has also called for the withdrawal of the Syrians from Lebanon and for the liberation of the Islamic will from Syrian domination as a precondition for halting operations.

Afghanistan

Pakistani Daily Cited on Soviet Withdrawal

*BK101452 Hong Kong AFP in English 1441 GMT
10 Jan 88*

[Text] Islamabad, Jan 10 (AFP)—Soviet troops will begin withdrawing from Afghanistan within the next few months, the mass circulation Urdu language daily JANG reported here Sunday.

Quoting well-informed Foreign Office sources, it said the Soviet pull-out will start "any day between the second half of April and May 31" and end before 1989.

A United Nations force will be responsible for supervising a late withdrawal, JANG said.

Foreign Office officials would neither confirm nor deny the report.

The paper said that at indirect, or proximity, talks in Geneva next month, Pakistan and Afghanistan are expected to sign the fourth and final instrument of a U.N.-sponsored agreement envisaging a timetable for a Soviet withdrawal.

The Soviet Union will not insist withdrawal is linked to Afghan President Najibullah's national reconciliation policy, nor will it press its earlier demand for direct negotiations between Islamabad and Kabul, the paper said.

The newspaper said it is widely believed that the ruling People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) would be reduced to a minority party in the country.

Soviet Activities, Situation in Khowst Noted

'Control' Over Khowst Road

*BK091040 Hong Kong AFP in English 1020 GMT
9 Jan 88*

[Text] Islamabad, Jan 9 (AFP)—Soviet-Afghan forces have built fortifications along the Gardeyz-Khowst Road, which they now control completely after breaking through the rebel siege of Khowst, a French humanitarian worker said Saturday.

This was in spite of continued attacks by the mujahidin resistance, Edouard Lagourgues, 26, said on his return to Pakistan from the area of fighting in the Paktia region of southern Afghanistan.

Mr. Lagourgues is one of the first Western witnesses to return from the region, where he was evaluating medical and food needs on behalf of two French humanitarian organisations.

"The road is totally in the hands of the Soviets," Mr. Lagourgues told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE when contacted by telephone in Peshawar, near Pakistan's border with Afghanistan.

They have built military posts nearly every 10 kilometres (6.2 miles) along the 120 kilometre (74 mile) long mountain road that links the Soviet-Afghan garrison towns of Gardeyz and Khowst, he said.

Armoured Soviet-Afghan columns broke an eight-year-long mujahidin siege of Khowst January 1 after weeks of fierce fighting.

Rebel losses amounted to several hundred dead, but few wounded, Mr. Lagourgues said, adding that the local population had fled the area and villages were "in ruins" from Soviet-Afghan aerial bombardments.

Several thousand guerrilla reinforcements in high spirits, including "15-year-old kids", had been sent to the area since then, he said, adding mujahidin leaders told him they could mobilise up to 80,000 men from refugee camps in Pakistan.

"The mujahidin are reorganising themselves to counter-attack," Mr. Lagourgues said.

He said he saw trucks bringing equipment to the mujahidin from Pakistan.

"They are in high spirits despite the cold and want to attempt to retake the road and hassle the Soviets."

"They gave nothing (to protect them) against the cold and it is snowing in the mountains," he said, adding that "13,000 families had been evacuated towards Miram Shah and Parachinar in Pakistan."

Mr. Lagourgues quoted mujahidin leader General Rahmatullah Safi, a military commander of the moderate National Islamic Front, as saying that Westerners do not understand the Afghanistan problem.

"The problem is not to know who wins and who loses, but to show that they (the Soviets) are not welcome in our country," he quoted the general as saying.

'Extremists' Damage Reported

*LD091142 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0427 GMT
9 Jan 88*

[Text] Kabul, January 8, BAKHTAR—The tenth 193 truck column with cargoes containing 1,096 tons of food and necessities arrived in Khowst today, a BAKHTAR correspondent reports from Khowst.

Adequate foodstuff and other material are in abundance in the shops and stores of Khowst.

Presently, the cost of one sir (7 kilos) of flour which earlier was 640 afghanis, is now lowered to 190 afghanis. The cost of one sir of salt which had gone to 2,600 afghanis has come down to 130 afghanis only.

Fifty nine shops are reopened and offer goods and all kinds of materials to the people.

The cultivation activities in the area, due to the arrival of fuel is in full swing.

During the years of the revolution, the extremists demolished 41 mosques and 27 schools in Khowst. Fifty five clergies and 49 teachers were killed by the extremists as well.

One hundred and forty [figure as received] bridges and at a length of 147 kilometers [figure as received] of roads were damaged by the extremists in Khowst-Gardeyz highway. Repair work in the Khowst-Gardeyz highway which is being carried out by the engineering detachments of the Armed Forces of the country is in full swing.

Precautionary measures for the diversion of flood is also taken in the city.

Consumer Goods 'Abundant'

LD091903 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto
1600 GMT 8 Jan 88

[Text] The delivery of food and consumer goods to Khowst continued today with the arrival of the 11th supply convoy, carrying 1,046 tons of goods on 193 vehicles.

A BAKHTAR correspondent in Gardeyz, who traveled with the convoy to Khowst, writes the following about what he saw in that district: Food and consumer goods are available in abundance in the Khowst bazaar. Essential foodstuffs such as flour, rice, ghee, and salt, as well as kerosene and diesel fuel, are stored in the city's warehouses. Before the arrival of the supply convoy in the district, the price for 7,066 grams of short-grain rice was 3,100 afghanis; now it is 900 afghanis. Similarly, the price of the same quantity of flour was 640 afghanis, and it is now 190 afghanis. The price of salt is now 130 afghanis, while it was previously sold at 2,600 afghanis per 7,066 grams.

The correspondent adds that 59 new stores have been opened by local shopkeepers. In addition, two independent retailers have begun operations, through which the goods sent by the Ministry of Commerce are sold at lower prices.

Vehicles and tractors which were inactive as a result of the lack of fuel have started up again. There are now 921 vehicles and 36 peasant-owned tractors in operation in the district.

Through direct aid, the Azerbaijan SSR has provided hundreds of tons of goods which include deep-well water pumps, clothes, shoes, bicycles, technical equipment, agricultural tools, and other items. They have been sent to this district.

So far, 679 tons of sugar, 481 tons of tea, 89 tons of soap, 46 tons of ghee, 240 tons of salt, 100 tons of long-grain rice, 140,000 dozen matches, 700,000 meters of material, 120,000 pairs of shoes, 40,000 items of clothing, 1,230 beds, 2,990 blankets, 25,000 items of floor covering, 1,100 tons of chemical fertilizer, 130 tons of wheat and corn seed, and 3 tons of pesticide have arrived in the Khowst district. This process is continuing. The BAKHTAR correspondent adds that since 30 December a total of 15,845 tons of food and consumer goods have been sent to Khowst district.

During the years of revolution, extremist elements violated human rights and showed disrespect to sacred places by destroying or burning 41 mosques and 27 schools in Khowst district. Fifty-five prayer leaders and 49 teachers have been martyred by extremist elements. During the same period, 184 bridges and 47 km of road have been destroyed in the areas around Khowst district.

Extensive repair work is continuing on the Khowst district highway by engineering units and companies of the Armed Forces. In a single month, 6,270 cubic meters of roads and bridges have been repaired or [word indistinct]. Four dams have been constructed in order to prevent floods.

Aid From Azerbaijan SSR

LD072101 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto
1530 GMT 7 Jan 88

[Text] The first convoy carrying goods, as a result of direct assistance from Azerbaijan SSR, arrived in Khowst district yesterday. The goods, weighing a total of 102 tons, include water pumps for deep wells, clothes, shoes, bicycles, technical equipment, agricultural tools, and other items. Brigadier General Muhammad Hakim, deputy prime minister, supervised the transportation, unloading, and storage of the goods. Azerbaijan SSR is continuing to send assistance to Khowst district.

In line with the delivery of primary goods to the people of Khowst district, 274 vehicles carrying 1,260 tons of foodstuffs and consumer goods were sent there this afternoon. According to a BIA report from Khowst, this is the eighth convoy of foodstuffs and consumer goods to have arrived in Khowst. Since the Gardeyz-Khowst highway was opened, 12,111 tons of primary goods have been transported to the district. These deliveries are continuing in order to help the peace-loving people of Khowst district.

Major 'Extremist' Supply Base Seized in Zadrán
LD071734 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto
1530 GMT 7 Jan 88

[Text] An extremist armed group, which had intended to create obstacles for a convoy transporting essential basic commodities to the people of Khowst major district, was crushed as a result of a combat operation by the country's Armed Forces.

A BIA military correspondent reports from Zadrán district that in the course of this combat operation, a major supply base holding 2 artillery batteries, 12 DShKS, 2 ZK-1, 2,347 rockets, 1 blowpipe anti-aircraft missile, 53 light weapons, 5,666 antivehicle and antipersonnel mines, and 2,810,583 rounds of ammunition for light and heavy weapons—which were to be deployed in order to disrupt the peaceful life of our compatriots—was seized.

Moreover, as a result of this operation, 42 strong trenches, together with 66 weapons, ammunition, and food-stuff depots, were destroyed in the Sormeh region of Zadrán.

'Extremists' Fire Rockets at Konar Villages
LD072055 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto
1530 GMT 7 Jan 88

[Text] The extremist elements have once again revealed their true face by committing another unforgivable crime. According to a report by a BIA military correspondent, these criminals recently fired surface-to-surface rockets on the residential areas of our compatriots in Nowabad and (Baratisha), Konar Province, martyring one of our compatriots and injuring another.

Also as a result of this savage attack, a number of homes were destroyed or damaged.

The people of these villages held a meeting and strongly condemned the savage and anti-Islamic activities of the extremists and cursed those who frustrate the national reconciliation process by breaching the cease-fire.

Mujahidin Combat Operations, Successes Reported

9 Troops Killed in Herat
BK091136 Islamabad Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 9 Jan 88

[Text] Reports from Afghanistan say the freedom fighters in an operation in Dand subdivision near Qandahar recently killed five Soviet-Kabul troops and damaged two armored personnel carriers. A large quantity of arms and ammunition was also captured by them.

Another report says the freedom fighters also attacked the (Subazshan) in Qasabeh-e Eslam Rud in Herat where the Soviet troops were searching and humiliating the people. As a result, four Soviet-Kabul troops were killed and another four were made captive.

16 Posts Seized Near Gardeyz
BK091445 Hong Kong AFP in English 1435 GMT
9 Jan 88

[Text] Islamabad, Jan 9 (AFP)—Afghan mujahidin resistance fighters captured 16 Soviet positions in heavy fighting Thursday near the provincial capital of Gardeyz, a rebel source said Saturday.

Several mujahidin and 10 Soviet troops were killed in fighting in the mountainous region of Maranján, about 30 kilometres (19 miles) from Gardeyz in Paktia Province, a source close to Yunis Khalis, leader of a seven-party rebel alliance, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

On January 1 Soviet-Afghan forces broke an eight-year long rebel siege of the town of Khowst, 120 kilometres (75 miles) from Gardeyz. Fighting has continued.

Hamid Gailani, one of the leaders of the moderate National Islamic Front, said Friday night that "intense fighting" was going on in several valleys and "about 5,000 mujahidin" had rejoined rebel positions around Khowst.

The rebel source said Commander Jalalludin Haqqani of the Hezb-e-Eslami Khalis, leading the biggest mujahidin faction in Paktia, had arrived at Miram Shah, a Pakistani village about 30 kilometres (19 miles) from Khowst.

Mr. Haqqani was wounded in the left leg by Soviet-Afghan artillery fire last week.

Radio Kabul, monitored here, said the mujahidin have destroyed 41 mosques, 27 schools, 184 bridges and 47 kilometres (29 miles) of road in Paktia.

They have also killed 55 mullahs (Muslim religious leaders), it said.

Clashes in Gardeyz, Panjsher
BK100300 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu
0200 GMT 10 Jan 88

[Text] In Afghanistan, mujahidin occupied 16 positions of Soviet troops in fierce fighting last Thursday near Gardeyz, the provincial capital of Paktia. During the fighting in the Maranján hilly areas, 10 Soviet troops and a few mujahidin were killed. According to a report, fierce fighting is continuing in many valleys. About 5,000 mujahidin have reinforced the positions to repulse attacks.

In the Panjsher Valley, mujahidin have occupied (Anaba) Garrison. Three small bases and two posts of the Kabul administration in the region have been destroyed. Mujahidin have also occupied two bases in Badakshan and Takhar Provinces.

'Fierce' Fighting in Herat

BK100828 Islamabad Overseas Service in English
0800 GMT 10 Jan 88

[Text] Reports from Afghanistan describe fierce fighting between the mujahidin and the Soviet-Kabul troops on the outskirts of Herat city. The mujahidin are reported to have entered the city of Herat and launched attacks on the main posts of the Soviet-Kabul troops in the city and set fire to three of their supply vehicles. The Soviet-Kabul troops resorted to heavy bombing and shelling on the positions of the mujahidin in Herat, as a result of which a number of civilians were injured. Another report says that an armored personnel carrier of the Soviet-Kabul troops was blown up by a mine planted by the mujahidin in an area near Herat city. As a result, 10 persons aboard the vehicle were killed.

260 Prisoners Amnestied in Konduz, Nimruz

LD072050 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto
1530 GMT 7 Jan 88

[Text] On the basis of the presidential amnesty decree, 260 prisoners were released today from jails in Konduz and Nimruz Provinces.

According to reports by military correspondents, in the meetings held on this occasion, two released prisoners, Ramatdin and Muhammad Sadiq, stated that they would work for the full implementation of the national reconciliation policy and for ensuring peace and security in their regions.

Bangladesh

Ershad Returns From State Visits to Egypt, Iraq

BK090741 Dhaka Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 9 Jan 88

[Excerpt] President H.M. Ershad returned home this morning after his state visit to Egypt and Iraq and performing umrah [minor pilgrimage] and ziyarath [visit] of the Rauzah Mubarak [holy shrine] of Prophet Hazrath Mohammad Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam [epithet of the holy prophet] in Saudi Arabia. Vice President Nurul Islam received him at the Zia International Airport. [passage omitted]

Official Views Visits

BK091619 Dhaka Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 9 Jan 88

[Text] President Ershad returned home this morning at the end of his state visits to Egypt and Iraq. On his way back home, the president performed the umrah at Mecca

and ziyarath at Medina in Saudi Arabia. Vice President Nurul Islam received him at the Zia International Airport. Among others present at the airport were Prime Minister Mizanur Rahman Chowdhury, ministers, chiefs of the three services, diplomats, and high civil and military officials.

Briefing newsmen in the capital this afternoon, Foreign Secretary Nazrul Islam described the visit as an unqualified success. Referring to the Cairo visit, he said it provided the two countries' leaders an opportunity to further reinforce their personal equation and review the whole range of bilateral relations. They had a very useful exchange of views on regional and international matters of common concern. They expressed complete satisfaction at the steadily growing bilateral relations and expressed their interest for identifying newer avenues of bilateral cooperation exchanges. Under the spirit of this mandate, a few agreements were signed. These include a shipping agreement and the television protocol. Reviewing the regional and international situation, the two presidents referred to the continuing crisis in the Middle East and the war between Iran and Iraq as the most vital challenges to the Islamic ummah [community]. President Ershad renewed Bangladesh's support to the proposal for an early convening of an international conference on peace in the Middle East with participation of all parties concerned, including the PLO on an equal footing. They condemned the brutal acts of suppression and wanton killings of Palestinian brethren by the Zionist forces.

The foreign secretary said President Ershad's state visit to Iraq on Thursday was marked by fruitful review of bilateral relations and exchanges on regional and international situation. They expressed their happiness at the development and consolidation of bilateral relations. The president expressed the gratitude of the people of Bangladesh for Iraq's generous assistance for the flood victims.

Opposition Reportedly To Form 1-Party Rule

BK081605 Dhaka Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 8 Jan 88

[Text] The deputy prime minister and secretary general of the Jatiya Party, Shah Moazzam Hussain, has said the people will foil the so-called movement of the opposition political parties which are out to establish one-party rule in the country. He was addressing a cross section of people at Lauhajang Upazila Parishad [subdistrict council] premises in Munshiganj today. Shah Moazzam Hussain said the opposition parties were trying to do away with the multiparty system as provided in the Constitution.

Police Disperse Clashing Opposition Groups

BK091704 Hong Kong AFP in English 1617 GMT
9 Jan 88

[Text] Dhaka, Jan 9 (AFP)—Opposition Awami League and Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP) activists

clashed during a planned anti-government joint protest Saturday in Narayanganj town, the official BSS news agency reported.

Police intervened using tear gas and batons to disperse the clashing groups, BSS said and 10 people were injured.

It was the first reported clash between activists of the two major former ruling parties, which agreed last year to wage a joint campaign for the resignation of President Hussain Mohammad Ershad.

BSS, quoting police, said the fighting followed altercations over arrangements for the demonstration in front of a government office.

Neither Awami League leader Sheikh Hasina Wajed nor BNP chief Begum Khaleda Zia were available for comment on the clash.

Chittagong University To Remain Closed

*BK071556 Dhaka Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 7 Jan 88*

[Text] All the classes and residential halls of Chittagong University shall remain closed until further orders. This cancels the earlier announcement of the opening of classes of the university from Saturday next [9 January]. Residential halls were also scheduled for reopening today. A press release of Chittagong University says the decision was taken by the vice chancellor due to unavoidable circumstances.

Meanwhile, the honors final and masters (?previous) examination of 1985 under Rajshahi University begins from the 19th of this month.

Dhaka Teachers Demand Ershad Resignation

*BK080350 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0240 GMT 8 Jan 88*

[Text] In Bangladesh, about 400 teachers participated in an anti-government demonstration yesterday. The teachers marched from the university campus in Dhaka to the nearby martyrs memorial demanding the resignation of President Ershad.

Intellectuals Urge Resignation

*BK081615 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 8 Jan 88*

[Text] In Bangladesh, several leading intellectuals have demanded the formation of a national democratic government as a solution to the present political crisis. In a joint statement released in Dhaka today, they said the solution lies in the resignation of President Ershad and

holding of elections under a neutral caretaker government. The intellectuals also urged the leaders of the present movement to formulate some basic principles which would help restore the democratic system in the country.

Political Parties Issue Statements on Elections

*BK090406 Dhaka Domestic Service in English
0110 GMT 9 Jan 88*

[Text] The Jatiya Party has asked the persons seeking party nominations for the coming Jatiya Sangsad [parliament] election to submit their nomination papers at its central office in Dhaka before 1400 this afternoon. A party press release says that intending candidates will have to appear before a parliamentary board from tomorrow to Wednesday next.

Jatiya Sramic Party [JSP], in a statement, has called upon all workers and employees to reject opposition alliance's program on the 20th and 21st of this month.

Leaders of the 23-party alliance have called upon all political parties to take part in the coming election. At a meeting in Dhaka yesterday, they said it is the government's prime responsibility to maintain the constitutional process by holding the elections.

JSP leaders Mohammad Shah Jahan and Nur Alam Jikku have said it is the moral responsibility of each patriotic party to take part in the poll. In a joint statement, they said the election schedule has been announced to continue the constitutional process in the country.

Bangladesh People's League, in a statement, has called for a roundtable conference between the government and the opposition leaders so that elections can be held by resolving the present unrest.

In another statement, Bangladesh People's Party has urged the government to create a favorable situation for holding the election by releasing all political detainees [detainees].

The liaison committee of the three alliances has reiterated its call to all concerned to refrain from taking part in the election. This was stated in a press release issued by the alliance after a meeting of the committee held in Dhaka yesterday.

The Awami League chief, Sheikh Hasina, while talking to the leaders of the Bangladesh regional newspapers council in Dhaka yesterday, said people will not accept any process outside the Constitution. She said the main aim of their present government is welfare of the people. [sentence as heard]

India

UK Defense Secretary Arrives on 6-Day Visit

BK071619 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 7 Jan 88

[Text] The British defense secretary, Mr George Younger, arrived in New Delhi today on a 6-day visit to the country. During his stay, he will hold talks with the defense minister, Mr Pant, and senior officials of the Defense Ministry. Mr Younger will also visit Bangalore and Bombay before leaving for home on the 12th of this month.

Technology Upgrade Offered

BK101326 Hong Kong AFP in English 1257 GMT
10 Jan 88

[Text] New Delhi, Jan 10 (AFP)—Britain has offered India a military package that includes aircraft carrier designs and advanced fighter and trainer jets, visiting Secretary of State for Defence George Younger said here Sunday.

Mr. Younger, who arrived here Thursday on a six-day visit, said Britain was also ready to transfer high technology to upgrade Indian defence systems with no strings attached.

He was speaking at a news conference following talks with Indian officials which he said had opened "a wide scope for further cooperation between the two countries in the field of defence."

Mr Younger, who has held extensive meetings with Defence Minister Krishna Chandra Pant, said the military package offer included Jaguar fighter-bombers and carrier-based Sea Harrier aircraft.

He said there was also a strong possibility that British Aerospace would collaborate in India's ambitious light combat aircraft (LCA) project. General Electric of the United States is to supply jet engines for the project.

The Indian Navy and Air Force already have earlier models of the Jaguar and the Sea Harrier, acquired under a previous defence package which also included missiles and helicopters.

India last year purchased an aircraft carrier from Britain—its second—for 35 million dollars.

Mr. Younger said Britain was also ready to offer designs of nuclear-powered and Invincible-class aircraft carriers to India, which is planning to build its third carrier on its own by 1992.

"But India is really interested in smaller carriers," he added.

Mr. Younger said his talks with Mr. Pant mainly centred around the sale of British Hawk trainer jets to the Indian Air Force and the upgrading of India's Vijaynata battle tanks.

The Indian Air Force plans to buy 80 trainer jets, and the British are competing with the French firm Alpha for the order. Britain is already involved in modernising the Vijayanata by mounting bigger turrets and new engines.

India's battle tanks are the Soviet-built T-55 and T-72 which it has begun to assemble locally.

India is the fifth largest customer of the British arms industry, but the Soviet Union remains its main arms supplier.

Italian Premier Arrives on 3-Day Visit 7 Jan

BK080519 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0240 GMT 8 Jan 88

[Text] The Italian prime minister, Mr Giovanni Goria, arrived in New Delhi last night on a 3-day state visit to India. He is accompanied by his wife, Mrs Eugenia Goria, and a delegation which includes the Italian foreign minister.

Mr Goria was received at the airport by the minister of state for external affairs, Mr Eduardo Faleiro, and senior officials. Mr Goria is the first ever Italian premier to visit India. During his stay in the capital, he will discuss with the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, measures to expand economic cooperation besides international and regional issues.

Confers With Gandhi

BK081644 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 8 Jan 88

[Text] Italy has offered a concessional credit of \$250 millions to India for utilization in the energy sector. A memorandum of understanding to this effect will be signed in New Delhi tomorrow by the officials of the two countries. Disclosing this, an official spokesman told newsmen in New Delhi today that two more memorandums of understanding between the two countries will also be signed. While one pertains to technical cooperation in setting up a maintenance center at the Regional Engineering College, Srinagar, the other one relates to the grant portion of the contract for supply of boilers to the Farakka super thermal project. The decision to sign the three memorandums of understanding was a sequel to the discussions during the Italian prime minister's current visit to India.

The Italian prime minister, Mr Giovanni Goria, who arrived in New Delhi this morning, had warm and friendly talks with the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi. The discussions lasted for more than 1 and 1/2 hours. During the talks, the Italian prime minister appreciated India's role in promoting peace and the Nonaligned

Movement. It was noted that interaction between Italy and India in various fields was somewhat limited and there is vast scope to develop mutual goodwill. An official spokesman said that the talks focused on East-West relations, situation in the Gulf, the INF agreement, nuclear disarmament, West Asia, Afghanistan, Cambodia, and the situation in the Indian Ocean region. Mr Rajiv Gandhi was assisted during the discussions by the minister of state for external affairs, Mr Eduardo Faleiro, and the Italian prime minister by his foreign minister, Mr Andreotti.

At the official level talks between the delegations of the two countries, the Italians have agreed to soften the terms of intergovernment assistance and develop relations between banking and financial institutions of the two countries to finance joint ventures in India. The Italian side also agreed to look into the possibility of providing technical assistance to India in footwear designing and development and jewelry designing. Italy has invited India to participate in its trade fairs at Milan and Florence.

Gandhi Urges Further Cooperation

BK090323 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0240 GMT 9 Jan 88

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, has called for greater thrust in promoting cooperation for development in the world. At a banquet hosted in honor of the visiting Italian prime minister, Mr Giovanni Goria, in New Delhi last night, Mr Gandhi pointed out that such cooperation was as much in the interest of the developed countries as of those on the path of development. Underlining the nexus between the two, he said accelerated growth in the developing countries will ensure greater stability in the economy of the industrialized nations. The logic of peaceful coexistence should embrace cooperation for development, he said.

On the Nonaligned Movement, Mr Gandhi remarked that the spread of its influence is greater because it has begun to leave an impact upon the minds of those who belong to military alliances.

Hailing the INF agreement, he hoped that this would be the beginning of a steady journey toward general and complete disarmament. Mr Gandhi described the relationship between India and Italy as one existing between two great creative civilizations of the world. He pointed out that there was vast scope for more extensive interaction between the two countries in the economic and technical fields. There was also scope for intensifying and deepening the cultural and intellectual exchange, he added.

Goria News Conference

BK091652 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 9 Jan 88

[Text] The Italian prime minister, Mr Giovanni Goria, has said that his country is prepared to extend financial assistance to India on soft terms besides technical help.

Addressing a news conference in New Delhi this evening, he said Italy favors joint ventures with India and pointed out that his discussions with the Indian leaders and industrialists indicate that there is vast scope for widening Indo-Italian cooperation in various fields in the coming year. He described the signing of the memorandum of understanding with India as a significant step to further strengthen the economic relations between the two nations.

Replying to a question on Sri Lanka, Mr Goria said India is playing its role with responsibility and courage. He hoped that it will lead to positive results.

Answering another question on the nuclear issue, he said that within the framework of disarmament and the six-nation initiative it is possible to have a nuclear nonproliferation treaty acceptable to all.

The Italian foreign minister, Mr Giulio Andreotti, who was present at the news conference, said that the return of the former Afghan king, Zahir Shah, now living in Italy, to Kabul could help find a solution to the Afghan problem. He said both the United States and the Soviet Union are trying their best to find a solution and the Soviet Union is ready to pull out of Afghanistan. The only glitch left now is to agree on the kind of government in Afghanistan after the Soviet withdrawal. He felt the UN force or forces of neighboring countries under the UN umbrella could be deployed to ensure peace in Afghanistan.

India and Italy today signed three memoranda of understanding on bilateral cooperation. One of them enables India to secure a credit of 325 crore rupees from Italy on concessional rates for the development of the energy sector. Another relates to technical cooperation in setting up of a maintenance center at the regional engineering college, Srinagar. The third covers grant relating to the supply of boilers for the Farakka super-thermal power project in West Bengal.

Italy will also help in the setting up a medical center in New Delhi for spinal diseases. It will bear 60 percent cost of the 13 crore rupee center.

The two sides also discussed the possibilities of cooperation in the fertilizers industry. They preferred a West Asian nation for their joint venture in third country as gas is available in plenty and cheap in these states. The subject came up for discussion when the minister of state fertilizers, Mr R. Prabhu, met Mr Giovanni Goria. India and Italy have been partners in fertilizers projects for decades and the first plant in Sindhri was set up with Italian cooperation.

The minister of state for external affairs, Mr Eduardo Faleiro, also called on Mr Goria, and the president, Mr Venkataraman, hosted a lunch in his honor.

The Italian prime minister has since left New Delhi for Hyderabad. He was given a warm send off at the airport by the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, and other VIP's. He will visit the Catholic mission school and hospital and the Vankateshwara Temple in Hyderabad tomorrow before leaving for home.

Goria Ends Official Visit

LD092216 Rome International Service in Italian
1830 GMT 9 Jan 88

[Excerpt] The official visit to India by Goria, president of the Council of Ministers, has ended satisfactorily for both governments. Let us hear the following dispatch by our correspondent:

This is Renato Caporilli speaking from Hyderabad. Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and his Italian wife, Sonia Maino, bid a warm farewell at Delhi Airport to Prime Minister Goria and [Foreign Minister] Andreotti at the conclusion of the official part of their visit [words indistinct] the visit continued as far as this city in Andhra Pradesh, 1,200 kms south of Delhi. Goria is scheduled to make a private trip to the schools and hospital maintained by one of the rare Catholic missions in this country.

The intense program of meetings, which also took place on the 2d day of this visit to India, has allowed politicians and businessmen to undertake a global approach to this immense country with which Italy wants to relaunch cooperation and step up trade and relations. This was confirmed by Goria during his concluding press conference.

[Begin Goria recording] [Passage indistinct] We have spoken of a global approach to our relations as a whole, which we hope will operate in the field of commerce, the field of Italian investments in India, and the field of assistance and international cooperation which our country will continue to offer to the Indian nation. [end recording]

[Caporilli] Three memorandums were signed in New Delhi, the most important of which concerns the energy sector, [words indistinct] for \$250 million, and another \$250 million of ordinary credits, an agreement which is in keeping—and this is a very important thing—with the priorities indicated by the Indian Government. [passage omitted]

Visit to Asia 'Very Positive'

LD102159 Rome Domestic Service in Italian
1800 GMT 10 Jan 88

[Text] The visit to Asia by Goria, president of the Council of Ministers, has ended. Accompanied by Foreign Minister Andreotti, he led a delegation of representatives from the public and private economy. Our correspondent Renato Caporilli has interviewed the president of the Council of Ministers and asked him to provide an account of his meetings. Let us now listen to the following dispatch:

[Begin recording] [Caporilli] This visit has inaugurated a new model of Italian foreign policy, bringing together politics and the economy. The delay with which we have moved into the markets in this part of the world has been obvious, as were the difficulties facing ruthless competitors and the need to operate in a coordinated and firm way so as to sow today to reap tomorrow. Prime Minister, what is the global balance sheet of your visit to Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, and India?

[Goria] In my view, the balance sheet is very positive. The convictions I had before coming here were all confirmed. These convictions pertained to this part of the world, the area enclosed within the India-China-Indonesia triangle, which, within the next 10, 20, or 30 years, will sustain the highest level of development. Faced with these prospects, we have to make a choice. Are we interested in them or not? Shall we too be here, or do we stay at home? The government has made its choice. We are interested and we want to be here. We (told) the entrepreneurs that the situation is interesting and that we shall give them the guarantee of our very friendly political relations of the kind we have encountered [as heard]. Now it is up to them; they have to play their part.

[Caporilli] This visit seems to have given prominence especially to the work of public industry, which often plays the role of paving the way for others. What role can be played by private enterprises, the representatives of which on several occasions have expressed some perplexity?

[Goria] It has given me much pleasure to see an active, dynamic, and efficient public industry which is earning, for one does earn [guadagnare] in this part of the world. This confirms that public industry too can play its part. Well, private industry—I truly hope that they have grasped their opportunities or else I should be a pessimist about their future. I do not know Italian entrepreneurs, small, medium, or big or whatever they are—I am sure that they will be able to grasp these opportunities. [end recording]

GNLF Activists Arrested; Bomb Factory Found

BK080806 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0730 GMT 8 Jan 88

[Text] In West Bengal, police arrested 52 more GNLF [Gurkha National Liberation Front] activists and unearthed a small bomb-making factory near Kurseong early this morning. The additional superintendent of police, Kurseong, told our correspondent that on prior information, police raided a mountain cave in Gowrishankar tea estate and recovered seven bombs and some bomb-making materials. Eleven persons were arrested in this connection.

In another raid conducted at Dhobikholabasti in Kurseong, police arrested 41 GNLF activists. The superintendent of police, Darjeeling, told our correspondent

that the situation in Kalimpong is normal. He, however, said that road traffic on the national highway between Sikkim and Siliguri continues to be disrupted following damage on Sukhiakhola bridge between Tista and Rangpur.

Bomb Blast in Kurseong

BK081505 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1430 GMT 8 Jan 88

[Text] The West Bengal chief minister, Mr Jyoti Basu, has said there is still scope for negotiations with the GNLFF leadership to arrive at a peaceful solution to the problem in the Darjeeling Hill areas. But, he said, this can only be done within the overall framework of the agreement reached between the center and the state and which was also agreed upon by the GNLFF leader, Mr Subash Ghisingh. Speaking to newsmen in Calcutta today, Mr Basu ruled out any talks on the demand to include parts of Siliguri in the proposed hill council.

Meanwhile, life is returning to normal in Kalimpong subdivision of Darjeeling District. Telephone and electricity services have been restored from this morning. Buses have started plying between Siliguri and Kalimpong. The district magistrate told our correspondent this evening that the authorities will deal firmly with violence.

In Kurseong, the GNLFF activists exploded a powerful bomb at a water supply office this evening, partially damaging the building. Police fired three rounds in the air to chase away the miscreants. Police arrested 52 more GNLFF activists and unearthed a bomb-making factory near Kurseong early this morning.

Tamil Nadu Governor Rejects Plea for New Polls

BK081515 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1430 GMT 8 Jan 88

[Text] The Tamil Nadu governor, Mr S.L. Khurana, has stated that he had followed strict constitutional and democratic code without getting involved in any party politics in the matter of inviting Mrs Janaki Ramachandran to form the government.

Replying to the allegations raised by Miss Jayalalitha, MP, the governor said he satisfied himself with the support enjoyed by Mrs Janaki Ramachandran from 97 MLA's [members of Legislative Assembly] of AIADMK. He rejected the plea for fresh elections or keeping the assembly in suspended animation.

Meanwhile, the Tamil Nadu local administration and labor minister, Mr R.M. Veerappan, has been appointed the leader of the State Legislative Assembly. A notification to this effect was issued in Madras today by the Legislative Assembly secretary, Mr C.K. Ramasamy.

Tripura To Increase Security Against Extremists

BK101616 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 10 Jan 88

[Text] The Tripura government is to further strengthen its counter-offensive against the outlawed TNV [Tripura National Volunteers] extremists following an understanding reached between the center and the state government. The chief minister, Mr Nripen Chakraborty, told PTI in Agartala today that one battalion of the Assam Rifles has arrived in the state. He said temporary pickets of the paramilitary forces will be posted in the extremist-prone areas to instill a sense of security among the villagers and enable them to exercise their franchise freely in the coming assembly election.

Violent Clashes Continue in Punjab State

'Terrorists' Kill Policeman

BK080902 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0830 GMT 8 Jan 88

[Text] In Punjab, a police subinspector was shot dead by terrorists in Ludhiana this morning. According to an official spokesman, Subinspector Manjit Singh was on duty at Jodewali Basti when he was shot at by some car-borne terrorists.

In another incident, a caretaker of a religious place was killed by some terrorists in village Mojawal in Ferozepore District last night.

'Dreaded Terrorist' Escapes

BK091254 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1230 GMT 9 Jan 88

[Text] The dreaded terrorist, Satnam Singh Bawa, escaped from police custody in Amritsar District this morning. Bawa is a close associate of Harjinder Singh Jinda. The two were arrested by Delhi police recently.

According to an official spokesman, Bawa was being taken in a jeep for the recovery of some weapons by the police when some terrorists ambushed the vehicle near village Odar under Lutuki police station and Bawa made good his escape.

AFP: More on Bawa Escape

BK091412 Hong Kong AFP in English 1348 GMT
9 Jan 88

[Text] Amritsar, India, Jan 9 (AFP)—The half-burned bodies of a former Punjab minister and his driver were found Saturday, while elsewhere Sikh separatists freed a comrade from police custody, police and the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) said.

The bullet-riddled bodies of former Minister Tarlochan Singh Riyasti and his driver were discovered inside a car near Lehra Bulara village in Punjab's Ludhiana District, PTI said. Their bodies were set on fire after they were shot, PTI said, but it was not known when they had been killed.

On Monday, former Punjab Minister Jagat Ram, state vice-president of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's Congress (I) Party, was shot dead by Sikhs fighting for a separate Sikh homeland in Punjab.

Sikh separatists Saturday ambushed a police party escorting militant Satnam Singh Bawa on a lonely stretch of road in Amritsar District and escaped after freeing the handcuffed prisoner, police said in this Sikh holy city.

Bawa was arrested in the Indian capital along with top Sikh separatist Harjinder Singh Jinda on August 30 and brought to Punjab a week ago to face trial for the alleged killing of a policeman's son last year.

Listed as a top category terrorist, he was also accused of taking part in two bank raids in Punjab. Bawa was about to show police an arms cache when he was freed near Uddan village, about 25 kilometres (15 miles) from Amritsar, police said.

He is the sixth "A" category militant to escape from custody since January 1987, according to the police. The other five have not been traced. Sikh separatist groups accuse police of killing separatists then saying they escaped.

Also Saturday, two Sikh gunmen shot dead Harbhakan Kaur, a Sikh woman, when she was going to a shrine in Gurdaspur District, PTI said. Late Friday another group of militants killed a young man in Amritsar District.

Violence linked to the Sikh separatist campaign left more than 1,200 people dead in Punjab in 1987, including several Sikhs opposed to secession. At least 50 people have died violently since New Year's Eve.

'Terrorists' Kill Congress-I Leader

BK091609 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 9 Jan 88

[Text] In Punjab, a senior Congress-I leader and former minister, Mr Tarlochan Singh Riyasti, was killed suspected by terrorists this afternoon. According to an official spokesman, his charred bullet-ridden body, along with the body of the driver of the car in which he was traveling, was found near village Bulara in Ludhiana District. Mr Riyasti was going from Bhatinda to Ludhiana. Riyasti's body was identified by his son.

The governor, Mr S.S. Ray, has condemned the murder.

Iran

Emami-Kashani Delivers Friday Prayers Sermon

LD082143 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian

1529 GMT 8 Jan 88

[Friday prayer sermon delivered by Hojjat ol-Eslam Emami-Khashani, the spokesman for the Council of Guardians, on 8 January in Tehran—recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. [passage omitted] My great and sacred debate concerns the characteristics of the pious. A saying was quoted from the the Lord of the Faithful, greetings be on Him, in the Book of Kafi [one of the main theological books of the Shi'as]. He said that faith stands on four pillars. [passage omitted on ethics, undue pride, and the need for piety]

The topics for the second sermon cover problems that I will summarize in one principle: The strength of the people and the strength of society always play a basic role in either the stability or the instability of the government. In this regard several issues will be raised, one being the election issue, which is our own internal affair. I say to all the brothers and sisters all over the country that elections to the Islamic Majlis is of prime importance. It is the Majlis which determines the interests of the people, as well as their corruption. It must be able to distinguish public interests in order to pass laws, and it also must be able to distinguish what is corrupt so that it may offer its views. Therefore, the Islamic Majlis has great importance. The participation of all the people to elect representatives who really know Islam, who know the people, who are devoted to Islam and to the deprived, who work with the criteria of faith and piety. [sentence incomplete as heard] We must have, God willing, vast participation in the elections. This will be a powerful blow to our enemies who are constantly hoping to see that the presence of our nation on any scene is small. However, thank God, our people are alert and intelligent, and they have always passed the test through their presence at various scenes.

Such a vast presence is obviously a divine duty to which I referred in the first sermon. The propaganda headquarters set up for the candidates must observe ethics and piety so that they may not dishearten the people regarding the elections. They must not disappoint the people. God forbid if a candidate makes ugly remarks, or tries to prove himself by striking out at others—indeed to prove oneself is not all that interesting. One runs for office; if he wins, then he shoulders the burden. If he is not elected, so much the better; then he is spared from taking on the burden. This is a burden, it is a duty. If one carries the burden well to its ultimate destiny, it will be paradise. However, if one does not do well, then it is hell. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, the Council of Guardians, with the help of God and of the election supervisory teams, will carry out their mission independently, impartially, and with awareness. They will not show any favoritism and will fully supervise and note the votes of the people. That is how members of the supervisory teams are elected. That is how the plans have been made. Of course, on one occasion, the Majlis said several weeks ago that if anybody anywhere has any complaints about the the supervisory team, for instance, that it leans toward one side rather than another, then this person must tell us about it. However, he must come here to tell us and must prove his allegation. One may have a such a complaint, but it may be a personal belief which nobody else shares. Of course, there have been times when we have made some mistakes; we were reminded of our mistakes. We examined certain cases and realized that they were right. So we adjusted our views. Sometimes the claims we examined were not true. In any case, the supervisory teams, God willing, will carry out their mission diligently and with the utmost impartiality. They will do so according to the recommendations I made in the seminars, recommendations I will make in the future as well. We hope, God willing, that the executive teams and the Interior Ministry, also, will do their work with the utmost impartiality. The more impartial and correct they are, then the more the Majlis will be based on sound principles. This is involves the dignity of the country. [passage omitted]

Of course, it was the imam who motivated the ummah to move, but it was also the presence of the ummah which made the imam so victorious. It was the presence of you people, with your sacrifices and self-denial.

Moreover, there is the question of financial jihad, about which the Supreme War Support Council wrote in that letter to our dear imam, and our dear imam also replied to the honorable president of the republic. This must be implemented.

Although the issue was raised by the Supreme War Support Council, the imam made a sole argument, a justification. It was simply the imam's confirmation that moved the people to fill the battlefields and give so much financial assistance. What donations! Sometimes some of the donations really make one sad. One lady came—she could not come herself but sent another lady—to donate the money she had saved to buy a burial shroud for herself. It was money she had made for her shroud. She said that when the Supreme War Support Council wrote the letter to the imam and he gave the order, it confirmed that donations must be made so I donate the money for the battlefields that I had saved for my shroud. As to my shroud, God is great and money for it will somehow be made. [passage omitted]

The question of the financial jihad is in the text of the Koran, in the graced Surah of Fath. [passage omitted]

The other point which is very amazing is the Ansar ol-Mojahedin [group assisting fighters behind the frontlines] which has been set up. They have reported to me that they attend only to the needs and problems of the fighters, that is, they attend to their problems behind the frontline, their families, their jihad, their life. They gave me statistics that I cannot refer to now, but I can refer to some of them. Some plow the farms of the fighters, saying that because the fighters are at the front, we will plow their land. Some also herd sheep. The shepherd says: Let him go to the front and I will attend to his flock. Physicians from many towns have said that they will treat the families of the fighters free of charge. Some physicians have traveled to rural areas to visit fighters' families. [passage omitted]

This is the kind of country we have, the kind of people we have. They donate money, they serve, they work, they help. The imam has said, and we repeat his words: We must not lose or upset these people, or take bribes from them, as it were. These people are the pillars of the government. [passage omitted]

One should not think that the people are all the same. One should not assume that everyone thinks as he does. One should not expect everyone to wear the same clothes, to look a certain way, to wear their chador in a certain manner—the people's thoughts and courses of action differ—or to believe in Islam, in the revolution, in the imam. Of course, those people in the country who are against the system, who are in a minority, have their rights preserved by law. In their case justice will be served. At the same time, I wanted to say that these people, who come into the streets whenever a march is announced, are the nation; they have different colors, looks, natures, clothes, houses, and lives. They are all people. All the people should be safeguarded and honored. You and I who have positions in the Islamic Republic system should be the servants of these people. [passage omitted]

The enemy still does not understand this presence of our nation. He is gradually understanding this, while getting hit on the head. The U.S. war [as heard] minister has come to the Persian Gulf countries to travel around. When our people went to the fronts and to assist behind the lines, the United States saw that it could do nothing. The reactionary Arab leaders faced a vacuum and a problem; they thought the United States was a haven. However, the United States can do nothing. Now only small Persian Gulf littoral states pretend to be their allies.

I wish to say to reactionary Arab leaders: Return to the bosom of your nations; think of your people. You will be friends with, establish ties with and expand relations with the Islamic Republic. Your relations with the Islamic Republic would be like those between two human beings, but your relations with the United States would be like those of a human being in the clutches of pagans and wolves. [Koranic verses in Arabic omitted]

The fire of this life and the hereafter engulfs you. I hope that following the treatment you have received from various nations and from world arrogance, you will come to your senses—God willing—and will wake up and leave it behind, not wanting to live under its protection, but will instead establish relations with Islam, the Islamic Republic, the Iranian nation, and your people.

Other points I should make here concern the power of the people, the Palestinian nation, and the issue of Egypt. It is the power of the people that has made Israel despondent and has made the United States so miserable. All Islamic nations should rise in support of the innocent people in Palestine. In a conference they [as heard] held in Morocco, instead of supporting, giving financial assistance or going to the aid of these Muslims in Palestine, they wrote an ineffectual document, issued it in the form of a resolution, and got up and left. They falsely accused these people, calling them saboteurs, disruptive, and riotous. It is as though a thief entered the house of the Palestinian people, who wanted to throw the thief out but were called saboteurs, disruptive, and riotous; and they consider themselves civilized. All these movements led to one thing: It destroyed the reputation of arrogance; it showed to the world that their slogans are empty. [Koranic verse in Arabic omitted]

Musavi on Khomeyni's Views, Decrees

LD101614 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1030 GMT 10 Jan 88

[Text] Our first news report is about our correspondent's interview with Prime Minister Musavi after today's Cabinet session. During the interview, the prime minister referred to the imam's views and decrees on the authority and jurisdiction of the Islamic government and the effects of these clarifications on solving governmental and executive problems. He said:

[Begin recording] [Musavi] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Naturally, the most important issue of the session was the recent message of his excellency the imam, which was one of the most significant pieces of news and one of his most important decrees and guidance. This clarifies a great number of ambiguities and problems facing the Islamic government and its executive body. That is why the government treated this message seriously. All Cabinet members felt that this message could clear up any problems, indicate courses of action, and enable the holy system of the Islamic Republic to deal with the complexities and problems it is facing throughout the world due to superpower plots and ambiguities imposed by the present century on society.

Perhaps the executive branch realizes the importance of this message more than any other institution, organization, or sector. In practice, the executive arm of the Islamic Government is the executive branch—the government. Over the past few years, the government has dealt with many problems, plots, and pressures and run

the country while following the imam's decree and enjoying public support. At the same time, everyday everybody felt that some problems had no solution and that the government faced some difficulties in that respect.

This was, of course, discussed by the Cabinet, and some background was given on it. Since 1981-82, when there was little peace in the country following the plots being hatched inside the country with the support of world arrogance—the killings, armed clashes, armed demonstrations and so forth, following which the counterevolution was crushed—the government has been considering important bills and submitted these bills on the country's economic infrastructure, in the framework of the Constitution and Islam, to the Majlis. Since those days it has faced fundamental problems. Our problem regarding these bills was the same ambiguities which were clarified by the imam's message. Naturally, major parts of those bills are still under discussion; some reached a conclusion, thank God. Now I think that thanks to this guidance, the government could process those bills which have not been completed.

That is why one of the decisions reached during the Cabinet session today was in connection with this extremely important message of his excellency the imam. Justifiably, the Cabinet believes that this message details the ways and means of implementing the imam's message denouncing pagans [bara'at] and is part and parcel of that message. In fact, from an executive viewpoint there was no way of implementing major parts of the message on pagans, so it was agreed that this message should be implemented, some committees should be formed within the Cabinet, and important bills should be appraised. The bills and proposals at the Majlis session could be reviewed and solutions found using this decree, in particular the decree on the Labor Act. Of course, this will be accomplished with the cooperation of the Majlis and the Council of Guardians. It was also agreed that new bills and proposals should be submitted by the government.

Another matter was discussed and I would like to comment on it—if I do not, it might prevent questions being asked about the true meaning of this message [as heard]. This message created optimism and joy among committed, pious, and revolutionary specialists who follow the imam's line, who love the revolution and Islam, and who with every step try to emulate our fighters and martyrs.

It is felt that if the Islamic Government—of course, as I have said, the government is part of it, another part is the Majlis, the Judiciary, and the honorable Council of Guardians—deals with problems in such a manner, there will not be any problems now or in the future that cannot be overcome. It is believed by a Muslim and one who has faith in Islam that Islam is the answer to problems. It can deal with problems at each given period in time, particularly in connection with government issues.

It is interesting to add here—of course I am not an expert in this sphere—that when analyzing the Islamic Revolution, we must consider the imam's Islamic Government book as the most important means, that is, when there is a concept of an Islamic government in an Islamic society which enables such a government to exist and solve various problems, the picture of Islamic society is formed and motivates the people to move toward the materialization of this ideal. That is why before the name Islamic Republic and the Constitution were put forward, the desire for an Islamic Government was reflected in the people's slogans. We should note that when these viewpoints are expressed strongly and clearly, especially in connection with the Islamic Government, they apply to all Islamic nations.

Perhaps the biggest factor in the victory of the Islamic Revolution lies in the fact that an Islamic Government can exist in this century, that it must exist, and that it should be striven for.

The imam's message in fact opens the way for the Islamic government to deal with problems and complexities facing society under any circumstances. Therefore, the effects of this issue go far beyond our Islamic revolution. I have no doubt that as we saw in the mass media today—the world mass media paid a great deal of attention to it—this view, this decree, and this message will have a profound effect on the way of thinking of world Muslims about their future, government, and society. It will open a way for them and give them hope. When they are facing various problems in various places, they will be able to deal strongly with these problems. The message is important in that respect.

As I mentioned, this matter brings hope for the administrators who are involved with the problems on a daily basis and has created a great deal of hope and enthusiasm in them. God willing, with the cooperation of all organizations and all the powers that have been designed within the system of the Islamic Republic, we can use all the ways that are outlined in this message and its bright ideals.

Another point that I would like to mention that was discussed by the Cabinet is the first part of the message of his holiness the imam, noting that finding problems or even the interpretation of ideas is a holy blessing. This is a warning to us in our behavior in order to watch out and realize that because of our position it does not mean that whatever we say should be accepted by everyone without criticism. This is neither accepted by Islam nor by a free society where all nations are present on the scene. In the long term, it puts a fundamental road in front of our nation, our mass media, propaganda, our radio, and television so that we would not fear clashes of ideas in the country, obviously within the framework of the country's interests. Everything is of course subject to the interests of Islam and the country.

However, within this framework everyone should state their views. This would allow work to flourish and shortcomings to be seen sooner, as well as for individuals to more quickly realize their errors. In addition, this will itself stop the growth of any oppressive attitude among us. A person who is sitting behind a desk and is given some respect occasionally forgets that that respect is earned—he may be a director general or a minister inside the administration or other places. This attitude leaves a negative influence. This warning is an important one, particularly if this becomes a social factor. I believe that due to our mass media, our voice and profile, and our press, the above will become a characteristic of the Islamic Republic of Iran. However, this is already a characteristic of the Islamic Republic despite plots, provocations, and the creation of an unfavorable atmosphere against our republic. This atmosphere and mentality of exchanging views has not been seen anywhere. Nowhere else is so much said about foreign and political affairs of the country—in Friday prayers, in mosques, pulpits, and various other places, as well as on radio and television. Our press may have differences with Western traditions, of course, quite acceptable ones. We do not use those unrestrained methods that actually serve as a type of covert censure.

At the same time, although we have a great deal of freedom, what the imam has stated means that we have to forcefully follow this policy and everyone should accept whatever is said. It is possible to criticize and it is right to do so and offer alternatives. This means that in a country with a population of 50 million which will grow in the future—and today we form a large portion of the world's population—all such ideas come to serve the revolution, its security, and its progress, so that all ideas are used, that all ideas support each other, and, God willing, move toward Islam and the revolution. This issue was discussed by the Cabinet so that we may all be informed of this and pay attention to this important matter, which may possibly be overshadowed by other things and, God willing, observe it. [Correspondent] Mr Musavi, considering that the third term Majlis elections are not far away, we are hearing talks about the resignation of a number of ministers. Could you tell us how true this is?

[Musavi] None of the ministers have offered their resignations. Of course, they are free to do so. We held discussions and all the brothers decided to remain at their posts. Maybe the message of the imam was a boost for the brothers who were uncertain whether or not they should remain in the government; now they will stay at their posts. In the executive branch in addition to the Cabinet, we have had brothers who resigned in order to participate in the elections, but their numbers were few. Today, some of these points were brought up and the Hormozgan governor general resigned and we have appointed another one as he wants to participate in the elections. There is possibly a number of advisers and deputies of some of the ministries but the number is very low.

[Correspondent] Yes, thank you. [end recording]

Chief Justice Lauds Khomeyni Reply to Khamene'i
LD092129 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
2030 GMT 9 Jan 88

[Excerpt] During Saturday's session of the Supreme Judicial Council Chief Justice Musavi-Ardabili remarked on the decisive and clear response by his excellency the imam to the honorable president of the Islamic Republic:

The recent remarks made by his excellency the imam, in response to the letter from the honorable president, was a true guideline for officials. It solved many problems. Although such differences of opinion are natural and are well meant, in order for matters to progress there should be a commonly held view. The recent message from his excellency the imam clearly detailed this basis to the country's three forces. [passage omitted]

Montazeri Examines Role of Majlis, Elections
LD081323 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1030 GMT 8 Jan 88

[Text] The groups in charge of supervising the Majlis elections, accompanied by Hojjat ol-Islam val-Moslem Emami-Kashani, met with Grand Ayatollah Montazeri in Qom yesterday. The remarks of the deputy leader in that meeting is the subject of our first news reports, which you now hear:

In this meeting, Grand Ayatollah Montazeri expressed his appreciation to those who have accepted responsibility for supervising the elections. He said this is a duty according to capability [wajib kafa'i]. The establishment of the Council of Guardians was from the first designed to safeguard the Constitution and the system. Therefore, it must be strong so that it may not be afflicted with the fate of past ulama of the first rank.

However, it is also important that they should pay attention to the needs of the country and the revolution at various junctures and these needs should be considered by all the organizations, the government, the Majlis, and the Council of Guardians in their resolutions and decisions. In this way, if they approve a law, it can be implemented throughout the country and be useful for various strata of the people and the deprived classes. Laws should not add problems to existing problems.

The deputy leader emphasized: All of us say that the dignity of the Council of Guardians and of the law should be preserved. When a law is passed, other organizations cannot act according to their own whims because this would lead to chaos and disorder. Everyone should obey the law. However, the Council of Guardians should also be far-sighted and should completely take

into account all the realities of the country and of the revolution and the various requirements before rejecting or approving a law. It should not always simply negate or reject a law.

If the Council of Guardians and the Islamic Consultative Assembly come to a joint understanding and hold joint sessions, and if at a certain point the members of the Council of Guardians have a special view, they should bring it to the notice of the Majlis so that the law is approved on the basis of that view. In this way there would be no need for a law to be approved several times in the Majlis and for it to be repeatedly rejected by the Council of Guardians. Most theoretical differences can be solved with logical understanding and affairs will progress with greater speed.

In this connection, Grand Ayatollah Montazeri referred to the three stages of approving laws, and said: The first stage is to elucidate the general issues which have been revealed through inspiration to the prophet by God. All laws and ordinances, even the important law regarding the absolute vice-regency of the prophet and the pure imams and the fully qualified jurisconsults, have been revealed by God. With regard to the absolute vice-regency of the holy prophet, God's salutations and benedictions be upon him and his kin, the Koran clearly states: The prophet is closer to the believers than their own selves. After himself, the prophet of Islam conferred this position on the holy imams and the immaculate imams passed it on to the fully qualified jurisconsults. The necessary conditions for it are based on the Koran and the sunna. If the supreme jurisconsult, who enjoys the position of vice-regency on behalf of the immaculate imams, issues a decree or an order, it is incumbent upon all individuals, even other jurisconsults, to obey it.

The second stage is the proper understanding of the divine laws by the jurisconsults and the theologians who express their opinion regarding peripheral laws, on the basis of the generalities which have been revealed to the source of revelation.

The third stage is the stage of implementation and deciding on its appropriateness. This is performed by the Islamic Consultative Assembly and the Council of Guardians. It is during this stage that the needs and requirements of each time and each region should be investigated and the appropriateness of the laws proposed should be decided upon and clarified. The needs and requirements of various times and places have been registered in various books of jurisprudence and opinions of the jurisconsults, such as "Jawahir" and "Tahrir". It is the duty of the gentlemen to make judgments on the basis of those books so that they can legislate the general Islamic laws in accordance with the needs of the time, of the revolution, and of the people, and to clarify the cases of their application.

For example, the fact that one cannot confiscate someone else's land is a gesneral law, and it is recorded in various compilations of religious opinion [resalas]. There is no need for the Majlis or the Council of Guardians to concern themselves with that law. What concerns the Majlis and the Council of Guardians is the application of that law because much of the land is public property, or maybe the landlords forcefully took it from the people and the ownership has not been in accordance with religious law, and so forth.

It is likely that in certain cases and under special conditions one feels the need for the views of the supreme jurisconsult, and his views should be sought and acted upon. This is a right which has been elaborated in Islam and has been given to the prophet of Islam, the pure imams, and the fully qualified jurisconsults, or, according to the terminology of the jurisconsults: It is the delegation of the powers of government and rule.

Grand Ayatollah Montazeri then referred to the issue of the elections and the important duty of the Council of Guardians. He said: The gentlemen are aware that the votes of the people are a divine trust in your hands. It has been greatly stressed in Islam that one should safeguard what has been entrusted to him and should not act treacherously toward that trust; it should be handed back to the person who is qualified to receive it. The Koran clearly emphasizes this point and there are many traditions which stress the importance of correctness of transmission, truthfulness, the shunning of political lies, and the handing of the trust to its rightful owner whether he is righteous or sinful.

Therefore, the gentlemen should pay greater attention to the values of the revolution which are our main goals without paying any attention to people's political or ideological affiliations, or paying any heed to the fact that such and such a candidate or deputy is following a leftist or a rightist or a third line. They should perform their duties in a correct manner. The fact that a person is following Islam, the revolution, and the leader is sufficient. The climate of publicity should be completely free so that all the people may feel free and secure within the religious framework [fiqh] and so that the enemies will be unable to distort the features of the revolution and the system.

Thanks be to God, our system is powerful and stable and there is no need for certain actions, as the result of which our opponents may accuse us of creating a climate of suppression. Even if two or three people who do not agree with our opinion are elected, the system will not be harmed. On the other hand, the East and the West who are watching our revolution and our elections will not find an excuse for beating us, and the people's interest and enthusiasm will also be increased. If people feel that everybody is free, they may not even vote for unsuitable individuals.

The deputy leader emphasized: The gentlemen should be careful not to sell their religion for the sake of the world. If, God forbid, certain individuals or organizations interfere in the votes of the people and impose their views in some way, this is treason toward God's trust and is regarded as a great sin in the sight of God. It is likely that a person who benefits the revolution and Islam could be elected by a single vote, but he would not be elected if certain people are allowed to influence the voting. The gentlemen and the rest of the executive officials in charge of the elections should maintain their complete impartiality in all stages so that, God willing, we may have good elections.

In conclusion, Grand Ayatollah Montazeri prayed for the health of his holiness the imam, may his shadow continue, and the victory of the fighters of Islam.

Mohtashemi Discusses Forthcoming Elections

*LD081455 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1030 GMT 8 Jan 88*

[Text] Our next news report in this newscast is an exclusive interview granted by Interior Minister Mohtashemi on the forthcoming Majlis elections, to which we draw your attention:

At the start of this interview, referring to the steps taken to ensure that the third round of Majlis elections will be held in the best possible manner, the interior minister said: The elections are among the most essential and fundamental issues for Islam, the revolution, and the Iranian nation. The Majlis is regarded as a demonstration of the people's will and the people's vote; and on this basis the Interior Ministry feels the heavy burden of responsibility for ensuring that these elections will be held properly all over the country.

The interior minister stressed: The superpowers, fearing the leadership of the revolution and the Muslim ummah of Iran, are frightened of a Majlis which is a manifestation of the imam, the revolution, and the people, and will try to undermine the process of the elections. They began their moves some time ago. However, there is no doubt that they will never realize their sinister objectives.

Referring to parliamentary elections in other parts of the world, the interior minister said: Despite the propaganda of the West about freedom and democracy, we see that political parties in the West are dictatorial and despotic because they do not allow the people to think for themselves and vote for the benevolent, healthy, and intellectual personalities. Whereas, I can boldly assert to our dear nation that the only country which can boast of having a free election, a parliament which truly represents ordinary people, and deputies elected by the people, is the Islamic Republic of Iran. This nation, by following the instructions of the imam of the ummah and through a high level of understanding, can easily and with peace of mind vote for their true representatives, thanks to the imam of the ummah's recommendations

all through the history of the revolution, urging that the people should be free to vote for anyone they wish. For our part, we will prevent any kind of imposition, in accordance with the imam's instructions. We will also prevent any activity which might change the people's true vote. We have designed a highly disciplined system, and all the preliminary work of the elections, including financial, supervisory, and physical preparations, have been completed. We hope that the nation of Iran will enter the elections with full vigilance.

Referring to Article 47 of the law on elections, Mohtashemi went on: One week after the Interior Ministry's announcement of the start of the elections, the Majlis candidates should contact the governorates and district offices and declare their candidacy by filling out a questionnaire. As the Interior Ministry has declared, elections will be held on 8 April 1988; therefore, the registration of candidates will begin on 9 March 1988.

Referring to Article 31 of the law on elections and its notes, the interior minister said: According to this article, candidates should resign their posts by 9 January 1988.

About the campaign style of the parties before the elections, the interior minister added: As announced, our people are free to vote for anyone whose eligibility has been confirmed by the system and by the esteemed Council of Guardians, no matter who the candidate is. The groups and parties whose eligibility is approved, the organizations, associations, and possibly some individuals, can vote the same as other people and can be active. [sentence as heard] Moreover, we shall never allow suppression and a dictatorial style of the parties, as in the Western countries, to challenge our pure Islamic and humane principles!

About the steps to be taken against any possible offense and infringement in the elections, the interior minister said: In such cases, the offenders will be dealt with in accordance with the law. The law has clarified some points and the imam of the ummah has raised other points; and in reply to letters sent to his holiness, such as the letter sent by the Secretariat of the esteemed Friday imams, and in reply to questions from honorable Majlis deputies, the imam of the ummah has given his reply which we regard as a law for us which we are dutybound to implement. We are dutybound to deal with any activity by any group or any individual, which might impose a candidate on the people or which might undermine the freedom of casting votes.

The interior minister went on: We shall not permit anyone, even the organs and establishments, to use state resources and facilities or the imam's share [a voluntary donation] for the election campaign. If we discover any violation, we shall first note it down and then we shall instruct the officials responsible to deal with the matter. If they delay, the Interior Ministry will be compelled to

deal with it directly and inform our martyr-nurturing nation and the relevant authorities. We shall even go as far as exposing the offender, no matter who or what that may be.

The interior minister stressed: Any violation in proper implementation of the elections, by whatever group of party, will be dealt with decisively.

Continuing this interview, the interior minister, referring to the mid-term elections for the Assembly of Experts in the four provinces of Esfahan, Ilam, Khorasan, and Khuzestan, said: Following a request made to the Council of Guardians, the mid-term elections to the Assembly of Experts will be held in the said four provinces on 8 April 1988, that is, at the same time as the elections to the Majlis.

In conclusion of this interview, Mohtashemi said: I believe it is necessary to mention one more point: In order to ensure that the elections will be held in the best possible manner, we have organized an inspection system. Mr Rahmani has been appointed as the official in charge of inspecting the elections.

Interior Ministry Sets Up Election Supervision

*LD071142 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
0330 GMT 7 Jan 88*

[Text] During yesterday's seminar of the committees chosen by the Council of Guardians to supervise the third round of elections for the Islamic Majlis, the interior minister stressed in a speech on the importance of the elections: The Interior Ministry, which is responsible for holding the elections in the best possible way, is dutybound to ensure a healthy climate for the elections and for this purpose has planned to set up an inspection network to supervise all the preparations and to report any transgression.

UAE Gulf Cooperation Council Official Arrives

*LD101156 Tehran IRNA in English 1117 GMT
10 Jan 88*

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 10, IRNA—Director General of the Cooperation Council of the United Arab Emirates' Foreign Ministry Sayf Sayyid Sa'd leading a delegation arrived here Sunday.

He was greeted at Tehran's Mehrabad Airport by the Iranian Foreign Ministry director general for Arab and African States, Hoseyn Lavasani.

Sa'd is carrying a message from UAE Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Rashid ibn 'Abdallah for Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati.

Meets With Velayati

LD101723 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1630 GMT 10 Jan 88

[Text] The delivery of a message from the UAE minister of state for foreign affairs to our country's foreign minister concerning cooperation between Persian Gulf Cooperation Council [GCC] and the Islamic Republic of Iran to stop the infiltration of foreign powers into the region is the topic of the first report of this newscast:

In a meeting with Mr Velayati today, the special envoy of the UAE minister of state for foreign affairs, who came to Tehran to deliver a message to our foreign minister, handed over a written message from Mr Rashid 'Abdallah to our foreign minister. In the message, the UAE minister stresses the need to expand GCC ties with the Islamic Republic of Iran and the participation by both sides to stop the infiltration of foreign powers into the region. In the course of the meeting, Mr Velayati described the regional policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran concerning expansion of relations and cooperation with countries of the Persian Gulf region and said:

Considering the current sensitive situation in the region, cooperation between the countries of the region is needed now more than ever before, and despite the wrong assumption of some countries concerning ensuring security by foreign powers, in our view the only element that can create true stability, peace, and security is the cooperation of the Persian Gulf regional countries with the Islamic Republic of Iran. Mr Velayati added: In this respect, we are prepared to cooperate in any way are optimistic about the positive results that such discussions may have for countries showing an interest in the area and in the Islamic Republic of Iran. We believe that no power besides the countries of the region can ensure security and peace in the Persian Gulf. It should be noted that at the latest GCC session, Mr Rashid 'Abdallah was elected as the representative of the council for contacting the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Sheikh ol-Eslam on Talks

LD101048 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
0740 GMT 10 Jan 88

[From the "Holy Defense" program]

[Text] To learn about the talks which took place recently between the GCC countries and our authorities, listen now to an interview which our colleague had with Sheikh ol-Eslam, deputy minister for political affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] Mr Sheikh ol-Eslam, you know that the GCC members concluded that they must sit down and negotiate with the Islamic Republic to discuss ways of ending the war.

[Sheikh ol-Eslam] Of course, now that they themselves have leaked the news, there is no problem in saying to you, dear listeners, that yes, long talks have taken place among us to set up a multilateral meeting. Two or three of those countries' viewpoints are very close to our own. Even though I do not need to mention names, you know they are ('Alawi) from Oman, Rashid 'Abdallah, and Shaykh Zayid from the Emirates.

However, they have not understood the subject matter correctly. There is only one way to end the war, as we have always said—and which is also the view of his holiness the imam—that is, Saddam must go. If they have also arrived at this conclusion, all right, so be it. We will be interested to hear their remarks in these meetings.

Because Saddam causes tension in the area, Saddam has been and is now their enemy. He did not give a thought to the interests of these countries when he decided to create tension in the region. Iraqi aircraft attacks on ships in the Persian Gulf proves my statement.

We have always told them that they must separate their fate from that of Saddam in their activities in the region. They must not be Saddam's accomplice in his crimes. They must put an end to the help which they gave, and still do, to Saddam.

Some of them are wiser; they prefer their own country's interests to keeping this criminal aggressor in power. These are the winners. Some of them mistakenly insisted on continuing their erroneous ways. We saw this in the Mecca incident, among others. Unfortunately, their fate becomes tied to Saddam's through such mistakes. They have seen the results of this to some extent.

Recent activities, it seems, testify to the fact that they are now becoming wiser. If they use wisdom we will welcome them. We do not insist on creating problems, which increase tension. Indeed, some of them can be very good friends; others can remain at least neutral. This policy would be more in line with their own and their people's interests. They must not behave in such a way that our people may decide that after Saddam it will be the turn of the GCC member states. [end recording]

Khamene'i Says Iran 'Not Interested' in War

LD100812 Tehran IRNA in English 0752 GMT
10 Jan 88

[“President Khamene'i: Iranians Not Interested in Making War”—IRNA headline]

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 10, IRNA—President 'Ali Khamene'i said here Saturday that contrary to vicious propaganda of international arrogance the Iranians not only are not interested in making war but rather carry a message of peace for the whole world.

But, the president stressed, international arrogance cannot tolerate this message with its genuine Islamic context because the moment it penetrates into the hearts of the world people, it will put illegitimate interests of international imperialism at stake.

Therefore, the enemy attempts to fight with the people and Islamic revolution of Iran as pioneers of Islam, President Khamene'i said, adding that the people should be prepared for fighting against imperialism in all fronts.

President Khamene'i who is also head of the Supreme Council for War Support, was speaking to a group of officials of Ansar ol-Mojahedin [help the mojahedin] battalions who ended a two-day seminar here Saturday.

The battalions, formed a few months ago upon a proposal by the Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps, are in charge of studying and solving personal problems of Muslim combatants.

Describing the outcome of the plan as "valuable", an official in charge of the implementation of the project said that it is a positive step in bringing closer the connection between fronts and behind fronts.

Khamene'i Warns U.S. Allies on Gulf Involvement
LD101124 Tehran IRNA in English 1050 GMT
10 Jan 88

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 10, IRNA—The New Italian ambassador to Tehran, Vittorio Amadeo Farinelli met with President 'Ali Khamene'i here Sunday morning and presented his credentials. Farinelli expressed the interest of his country in further expansion of bilateral economic and political relations.

President Khamene'i called for greater efforts by officials of both countries for strengthening Iran-Italy ties and said that the Islamic Republic of Iran is interested in expanding its ties and cooperation with the countries which have policies independent from the powers.

President Khamene'i said that the Iranian people are disgusted with the U.S. policies in the Persian Gulf and believe that European allies of the U.S. should not involve themselves with the U.S. in the waterway.

Majlis Speaker Meets With Libyan Envoy, Others
LD091721 Tehran IRNA in English 1706 GMT
9 Jan 88

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 9, IRNA—Libya is keen on promoting its relations with the Islamic Republic of Iran, said Libyan Ambassador Al-Mahdi Imbarash in a meeting with Majlis Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani here Saturday.

Imbarash said, Libya believes the two countries should expand ties in all areas through formation of various commissions. "We should present Tehran-Tripoli ties as model revolutionary relations to the world," he added.

In response, the Majlis speaker lauding Libyan leader Col. Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi's progressive stance said "whenever we meet your country's officials, we observe their interest for expansion of bilateral relations."

Iran believes the two countries ought to endeavour for achieving these goals, he stressed, assuring the ambassador that the Islamic Republic is a 'sincere friend' of Libya.

In another development, the new Pakistani ambassador Tanvir Ahmad Khan also met Hoj. Hashemi-Rafsanjani here today and presented a report on his country's relations with its neighbours, including the latest developments on the Afghan issue.

"Pakistan believes that a powerful Iran is beneficial for regional peace and stability", said Ahmad Khan adding, Islamabad is against the presence of superpowers in the Persian Gulf and believes that foreign forces should withdraw from the region.

Hoj. Hashemi-Rafsanjani said in reply that Iran sees no hindrance in the expansion of Tehran-Islamabad ties.

On the Persian Gulf, the Majlis speaker said the Islamic Republic calls on Persian Gulf Arab states to be neutral in the war imposed on Islamic Iran. Identification of the Iraqi regime as the aggressor has been clearly spelt out for ending the war, he added.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani adverting to the Afghan issue, said nobody should act as a guardian for the Afghan nation. Afghan Muslims should decide their own future, he stressed adding, outsiders are unlikely to remain in Afghanistan for a long time thanks to the present situation.

Meanwhile, Iranian ambassador in Rome Hamid Abu Talebi also met Hoj. Hashemi-Rafsanjani earlier today and presented a report on the political-economic relations between Iran and Italy.

Musavi Discusses Ties With Libyan Envoy
LD091858 Tehran IRNA in English 1850 GMT
9 Jan 88

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 9, IRNA—Libyan ambassador to Tehran Al-Mahdi Imbarash said today that the Islamic revolution of Iran and the Libyan revolution, which strive for the victory of world people, are the main core of support for popular revolutions.

In a meeting with Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi here, Imbarash said that's the sole reason the two revolutions are being subjected to the warmongering measures of imperialists and reactionaries. "We should endeavour to overcome such plots through planning and practical cooperation," he added.

Iraqi war against Iran is a war imposed on the Islamic Republic as part of the broader imperialist and reactionary plots, "but this war certainly cannot hinder the growth and spread of the Islamic revolution", he stressed.

In reply Prime Minister Musavi said Libya can play a very positive role in practically planning for a revolution, therefore, it should center its efforts in this regard.

Tehran-Tripoli cooperation can contain influence of the United States and reactionaries in the region, Musavi said, noting that the two countries should use this advantage to the benefit of the oppressed and Muslim nations.

GDR Official on Withdrawing Ships From Gulf
LD071824 Tehran IRNA in English 1801 GMT
7 Jan 88

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 7, IRNA—Deputy foreign minister of the German Democratic Republic (GDR) Thursday called for withdrawal of all foreign forces from the Persian Gulf, expressing concern over the presence of the U.S. and NATO forces as well as escalation of tension in the region.

The East German official made the remark in a meeting with Iranian Ambassador in East Berlin Hamid Reza Asefi.

On the U.S. defence secretary Frank Carlucci's current visit to the Persian Gulf region, the German official said presence of American officials in sensitive regions has always led to unfavourable consequences.

In response, the Iranian envoy said the Islamic Republic of Iran calls for elimination of tension. Iran will welcome improving relations with regional Arab countries if they really had a genuine desire to do so, he added.

Asefi termed the U.S. as responsible for weakening the United Nations Security Council Resolution 598 and the UN general secretary Javier Perez de Cuellar's efforts to end war.

He concluded by stressing that the end of the Iraq-imposed war is only possible through identification and punishment of the aggressor.

WIH Refutes Iraqi Claims on Boat

LD071819 Tehran IRNA in English 1758 GMT
7 Jan 88

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 7, IRNA—A spokesman for the War Information Headquarters today refuted claims of the Iraqi regime that it had captured an Iranian boat Wednesday.

All Iranian boats returned safely to bases after successfully carrying out their mission of shelling the Iraqi Al-Bakr and Al-'Amayah platforms at the northern tip of the Persian Gulf yesterday, said the spokesman.

The Iraqi regime in its 2967th [number as received] military communique claimed that its troops captured an Iranian boat and forced to flee another, when two Iranian boats attempted to approach Iraqi positions in the eastern sector of the River Tigris.

Combat Operations Against Iraq Continue

Iraqi Air Raid on Tabriz Cited

LD081546 Tehran IRNA in English 1541 GMT
8 Jan 88

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 8, IRNA—Iraqi warplanes bombed a non-military area in Tabriz, East Azarbayjan Province, at 13:07 hours local time (09:37 GMT) Friday causing some losses to property but no casualties.

Retaliation for Tabriz Raid

LD090602 Tehran IRNA in English 0559 GMT
9 Jan 88

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 9, IRNA—Muslim combatants of Iran will start shelling Iraq's economic and military installations Saturday in response to Friday Iraqi air raid on a civilian area in Tabriz, East Azarbayjan Province.

The War Information Headquarters (WIH) in a statement released here Friday night called on inhabitants of Iraqi border cities to evacuate areas near the military and economic centers and go for safety.

The WIH statement added that the Iranian shelling is a deterring measure and is to start in future hours.

100 Iraqi Casualties in Attack

LD090616 Tehran IRNA in English 0611 GMT
9 Jan 88

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 9, IRNA—The Central headquarters of the Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps (IRGC) announced Saturday that its naval force backed by coastal artillery fire attacked Al-Bakr and Al-'Amayah jetties Friday night.

The statement added that the IRGC forces returned safely after destroying the installation on the two jetties.

In this operations, said the IRGC central headquarters, Muslim combatants set ablaze three enemy frigates killing or wounding at least a hundred Iraqi troops.

5 Iraqi Ships Sunk

LD091855 Tehran IRNA in English 0810 GMT
9 Jan 88

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 9, IRNA—Iranian Muslim combatants killed or wounded 120 Iraqi troops during their overnight operations against the two Iraqi platforms of Al-Bakr and Al-Amayah Friday night, a communique released by the central headquarters of the Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps (IRGC) said here today.

The hqs. said, Muslim forces supported by heavy coastal artillery fire encircled the two Iraqi platforms inflicting heavy blows on the enemy and setting afire vast part of the bases including the missile pads and air and sea radars stationed there. Huge columns of fire and some could be seen hours after the operations.

Three Iraqi operational frigates, backed by two logistical ones attempted to help the encircled Iraqi units but all 5 vessels were burnt down and sunk to the bottom of the Persian Gulf waters by the advanced IRGC speed boats, said the communique.

Scores of Iraqi ground-to-sea missiles together with a large amount of other weapons were also set afire, it added.

All Iranian combatants returned safely to bases after their successful operations, the communique concluded.

Iraqi Missiles Destroyed

LD091049 Tehran IRNA in English 1034 GMT
9 Jan 88

[Text] Ahvaz, Khuzestan Prov., Jan. 9, IRNA—Naval forces of the Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps (IRGC) attacked Iraqi missile platforms and radar equipments in Al-Amayah jetty killing at least a hundred Iraqi Ba'thists Friday night.

IRGC vessels backed by coastal artillery fire encircled the Al-Amayah and Al-Bakr jetties in which most of Iraq's tracing and radar equipments were installed setting afire large parts of those equipments.

During the Friday night operations IRGC naval forces destroyed three Iraqi frigates coming from Umm Qasr port to support besieged forces as well as several coast-to-sea missiles and semi-heavy weapons of the enemy forces.

All IRGC men returned to bases after carrying out their mission successfully.

Iraqi Ships Repelled

LD091335 Tehran IRNA in English 1330 GMT
9 Jan 88

[Text] Ahvaz, Khuzestan Prov, Jan 9, IRNA—Iraqi gunship helicopters tried early Saturday to approach Al-Amayah oil platform in the Persian Gulf but were repelled by the gun boats of the Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps (IRGC).

Meanwhile, two Iraqi vessels tried to approach Al-Amayah rig this morning but were hit by Iranian artillery fire and suffered heavy casualties.

The Iranians destroyed an Iraqi missile pad on the platform Friday night, and a heavy smoke filled the area until Saturday morning.

Military Sites Hit Near Al-Basrah

LD100535 Tehran IRNA in English 0529 GMT
10 Jan 87

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 10, IRNA—The central headquarters of the Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps (IRGC) announced here Sunday that Muslim combatants have shelled Iraqi military and economic installations since Saturday in retaliation for an Iraqi air raid on a civilian quarter Friday.

Basra military airport and petrochemical installations, bases of Iraqi corps in northern and southern Basra, bases of third, Sixth and Seventh Corps of Iraq, supply roads of enemy forces in Al-Basrah and Al-Faw as well as economic installations of Umm Qasr, Alqarnah [name as received] and Bazargan [name as received] were pounded by Muslim combatants' artillery fire.

The Iraqi Ba'thist enemy sustained substantial damage in this shelling.

Communique No 3,074

LD071617 Tehran IRNA in English 1608 GMT
7 Jan 88

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 7, IRNA—Iranian air and naval craft effectively carried out their patrol missions in the territorial and international waters of the Persian Gulf Wednesday, reported the 3074th Joint Staff Communique here today.

The communique said Iranian gendarmerie forces set afire 10 Iraqi gun emplacements and watch posts and a command vehicle in parts of the western and southern fronts Wednesday, inflicting some casualties on enemy troops.

Exchange of artillery and mortar fire continued throughout the war fronts raging somewhat more heavily in the Khushk and Chazabeh regions. Six Iraqi soldiers were killed when two Iraqi vehicles and several gun emplacements of theirs were destroyed in a southern front.

Artillery fire of the Muslim forces pushed back two Iraqi patrol units in Sumar and Kani-Sheykh regions inflicting some casualties on them. Iraqi tank fire in Nahr 'Anbar region was also silenced.

Iraqi motorized and engineering activities in Qasr-e Shirin, Naft-e Shah, Mandali, Sumar, Mehran, Helaleh as well as Badrah-Zurbatiyah and Tib-Zobeydah axes were halted by Iranian combatants with the enemy sustaining heavy losses, the communique concluded.

Communique No 3,075

LD081556 Tehran IRNA in English 1535 GMT
8 Jan 88

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 8, IRNA—The Islamic Republic Air Force effectively carried out reconnaissance flights over the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman in support of the Navy Thursday despite receiving a warning from a foreign warship, said a military communique here Friday.

The 3075th communique released by the Joint Staff Command of the Armed Forces said that Iranian gunboats reconnoitered and controlled shipping in the Persian Gulf and the Strait of Hormuz Thursday.

On Thursday, Iran's Muslim forces reconnoitered and shelled Iraqi positions throughout the battlefields, inflicting substantial losses in men and equipment on enemy troops.

Several Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded and five enemy gun emplacements, a vehicle and a munitions dump were destroyed in parts of the southern and western fronts in artillery duels with Iranian gendarmie forces Thursday.

Iranian artillery fire checked relocation activities of an Iraqi unit in areas overlooking Sardasht, northwestern sector, Thursday, inflicting heavy losses on it.

In areas opposite Kani-Sheykh, Qasr-e Shirin and Helaleh, western sector, Iraqi logistical and engineering operations were halted or minimized by Iranian artillery fire Thursday.

A number of Iraqi motorized columns moving in Zobeydah and Nahr 'Anbar, southern fronts, sustained heavy losses Thursday when shelled by Iranian forces, concluded the communique.

Communique No 3,076

LD091619 Tehran IRNA in English 1610 GMT
9 Jan 88

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 9, IRNA—The Islamic Republic Airforce effectively carried out reconnaissance flights over the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman lending

support to naval gunboats Friday despite receiving several warnings from two foreign warships, said a military communique here Saturday.

The 3076th Joint Staff Communique said that Iranian naval gunboats intercepted and searched a cargo ships in the Strait of Hormuz Friday but allowed it to continue voyage after making certain it was not carrying any cargo for Iraq.

On Friday, Iran's Muslim combatants shelled Iraqi positions, troop concentration sites and supply routes throughout the fronts, killing or wounding an undetermined number of enemy soldiers and destroying some gun emplacements and a munitions dump of theirs.

Iranian artillery fire checked activities of Iraqi infantry troops in areas overlooking the northwestern sector and movement of an enemy motorized column in Qasr-e Shirin, western sector, Friday, inflicting heavy casualties and losses on Ba'thist forces.

An Iraqi patrol convoy attempting to infiltrate Iranian positions in Nahr 'Anbar, southern sector, Friday sustained several casualties and was forced to flee due to the vigilance of Iran's Muslim forces.

Iraqi troops sustained considerable losses in men and equipment and enemy tank fire was silenced in west of Jofeyr, southern fronts, yesterday when shelled by Iranian artillery fire.

A number of Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded and enemy engineering operations checked by Iranian Gendarmerie forces Friday, concluded the communique.

Communique No 3,077

LD101626 Tehran IRNA in English 1607 GMT
10 Jan 88

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 10, IRNA—Iranian navy intercepted 5 cargo ships and 14 tankers in the Persian Gulf and the Strait of Hormuz Saturday, but allowed them to proceed since they had no Iraq-bound cargo aboard.

The 3077th communique of the Joint Staff Command announcing the above said here Sunday that a foreign vessel detained by Iran on Dec. 28, was released after thorough inspection yesterday, since no suspicious cargo turned up on board.

Meanwhile in response to the Iraqi regime's acts of mischief, said the communique, Iranian army subjected economic installations around Basra to its artillery fire for 24 hours starting 08:00 (04:30 GMT) Saturday. Heavy damage was inflicted on the enemy in the shelling.

Exchange of artillery, mortar and tank fire raged on in the western, northwestern, and southern fronts Saturday being somewhat more intense in Mehran, Sumar, Kushk,

and southern Majnun Islands, said the communique. Iranian combatants inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy forces, destroying some group bunkers and observation posts of theirs, it added.

In the western fronts Saturday, an Iranian patrol unit seized a wireless set, a mortar launcher, a Symov machine-gun as well as six Kalashnikovs from the enemy, said the communique.

It continued that Iraqi patrol groups attempting to infiltrate the positions of Muslim combatants in Qasr-e Shirin, Chazabeh, and Eynkhosh yesterday, were forced to flee sustaining casualties.

The armoured units of Iran's Muslim combatants' subjected Iraqi tanks to their accurate fire in Panjwin, Maymak, and Yebis inflicting damage on enemy tanks and silencing their fire, said the communique.

Exchange of fire also continued between Iran's gendarmerie forces and Iraqi troops in the southern fronts Saturday, where some bunkers of the Ba'thist forces were destroyed and a number of enemy soldiers killed and wounded, concluded the communique.

Pakistan

Riots Erupt in Karachi; Troops Called Out

BK100838 Hong Kong AFP in English 0824 GMT
10 Jan 88

[Text] Karachi, Jan 10 (AFP)—Troops were called out in Karachi early Sunday following rioting between rival ethnic groups which left two people dead, police said here.

Rioting broke out in several parts of the city late Saturday between Urdu-speaking Muhajirs and Pakhtun settlers following the election of Muhajir Faruq Sattar as Karachi's mayor.

Police said two people died in sniper fire, one of them the driver of a local magistrate.

Rioters set vehicles on fire and attacked gasoline stations.

The city remained tense Sunday, and the Karachi administration called out the troops to prevent further rioting, police said.

Troops in full battle dress were seen patrolling several areas of the city in trucks.

The chairman of the Muhajir Qaumi Movement (MQM), Azim Tariq, appealed to the public to remain calm in the face of alleged provocation.

He said the latest outbreak of rioting was a pre-planned attempt by opponents of the MQM to unsettle the newly-elected mayor and his municipal administration.

Mr. Faruq Sattar, 28, a medical graduate, pledged in a statement after his election Saturday to serve all sections of the people "without discrimination."

Karachi Situation 'Improved'

BK110233 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu
0200 GMT 11 Jan 88

[Text] A press note issued by the Karachi administration last night noted that the situation in the city has improved considerably. Sporadic incidents have been reported from the Gul Bahar, Business Recorder Road, and Banares Chowk areas. Two rickshaws and a vehicle were damaged in Gul Bahar. The police took immediate action to deal with the miscreants. The press note reported that units of the Armed Forces have been deployed to assist the administration. Some arrests have also been made.

Ziaul Haq on Soviet Pullout From Afghanistan

BK110403 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu
0200 GMT 11 Jan 88

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said that the Soviet forces' intervention in Afghanistan has damaged the geopolitical stability of the region and that its presence in the area poses a direct threat to the smaller countries. In an interview with Radio Holland, he noted that although the Soviet Union is not directly taking part in the indirect Geneva talks, it has held direct talks with Pakistan and expressed the desire for a solution of the issue on a bilateral as well as an international level. He said that the Soviets are ready to hold talks with Pakistan to find the best possible way to reach a political settlement of the Afghan issue.

In reply to a question, the president asserted that Pakistan supports the proposal for deploying an international peace force to supervise the Soviet troops' pullout and to assist the interim Afghan Government in maintaining law and order.

Referring to the Afghan refugees, the president said that although they constitute an economic burden for Pakistan, we are gladly providing them shelter because we consider it a part of our basic policy and principle to help a neighbor, especially a Muslim neighbor. He reported that Pakistan is spending nearly \$1 million daily on caring for the Afghan refugees present on its soil.

Replying to a question on subversive activities and bomb blasts, the president said that they are aimed at sowing seeds of discord in Pakistan so as to accelerate political pressure on the government. He stated that Pakistan will gladly continue to pay this price and will not revise its principled stand on Afghanistan.

Afghan Mujahidin Say Geneva Talks 'Useless'
BK091044 Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English
28 Dec 87 p 1

[Rahimullah Yusufzai report]

[Text] Peshawar, Dec. 27: The Islamic Unity of Afghan Mujahidin [IUAM] has resolved that the Geneva talks were useless and a waste of time and were being held in contravention of the U.N. Charter and in violation of the U.N. resolution on Afghanistan of November 1980.

A four page resolution, typed in English and adopted by the public meeting of the seven-party alliance held at the Chamkani village about ten kilometres from Peshawar besides the Grand Trunk Road today felt that the Geneva negotiations would remain fruitless until the consent of the Mujahidin is obtained and their right of self-determination is restored. It declared that the real parties to the Afghan conflict are not represented in the Geneva talks.

The IUAM rally was attended by thousands of Afghans brought in about 100 buses besides scores of other vehicles from all parts of NWFP. The spacious open ground near the Madina Munawarra Orphanage where the rally was held was packed to capacity and the crowd overflowed. The participants chanted vociferous slogans in support of their struggle against the Soviet Union and the Kabul Regime. Banners were also hung at vantage points.

The Hezb-e Eslami Chief Mawlawi Yunis Khalis, who is also the IUAM president, was the main speaker. A Jamiyat-e Eslami leader Maulana Abdul Rahim Chitrali also spoke on the occasion. Senator Qazi Samiul Haq, son of Maulana Abdul Haq of Akora Khattak, former NWFP minister Maulana Abdul Bagi, and Maulana Rahmat Hadi were also present in the meeting.

The resolution termed the IUAM as the sole representative of the Afghans and vowed to continue the armed struggle until the total, unconditional and immediate withdrawal of Soviet troops, restoration of Afghanistan's political independence and territorial integrity, establishment of an Islamic order in the country and granting of the right of self-determination to the Afghans. The alliance reiterated its opposition to the stationing of peace-keeping forces in Afghanistan after withdrawal of Soviet troops and stressed its readiness to run the affairs of the country once the Russians pull out in the same way it has been running schools, hospitals and courts in the 90 percent of the liberated areas in Afghanistan.

The resolution pooh-poohed the convening of a Loya Jirga in Afghanistan at a time when it was under Soviet occupation and rejected the new Constitution. It said a handful of Khalqis and Parchamnis in Kabul devoid of

any authority were being propped up by the Soviet soldiers but efforts to bring opponents of the Kabul regime under its control through a policy of carrot and stick had failed.

Mawlawi Yunis Khalis in his speech informed that the alliance would soon form a Shura [advisory council] to work for the establishment of a Mujahidin government in Afghanistan. He said the alliance regime which would rule the country in the wake of Soviet withdrawal would enforce an Islamic system and restore fundamental rights. He appealed for unity in Mujahidin ranks and called on the Afghans to beware of Khad agents present in the guise of refugees who indulged in propaganda against the Resistance leadership and spread despondency among the Afghans.

Radio Calls For UN Peace Force in Afghanistan
BK080911 Islamabad Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 7 Jan 88

[Ghani Erabi commentary]

[Text] Rising above the welter of confusion created by statements on Afghanistan by American, Soviet, and UN spokesmen over the last fortnight is Pakistan's own clear and categorical position. It wants a political settlement of the conflict that the 3 million Afghan refugees find fair enough to be persuaded to return home. It should be obvious to the meanest intelligence that taking care of the world's largest ever concentration of refugees over 8 long years is a financial and political burden which the Pakistani people have borne in the true spirit of Islamic brotherhood but which they would prefer to be relieved of as soon as the refugees' repatriation can be arranged in peace and honor. This clearly means one thing: Pakistan will neither give the Afghan refugees a veto over when they are to leave, nor will it hasten them into leaving for an Afghanistan they feel they will not be safe or free in. The refugees will be expected to leave the moment the United Nations certifies the fulfillment of conditions promised to them under the UN resolution adopted by the world body this winter for the ninth time with the largest plurality ever. The resolution assures them not only security of life and property but also freedom to choose their own form of government and economy and, above all, restoration of their country's independent, sovereign, nonaligned status.

This stance undoubtedly places Pakistan in a difficult position as between the two superpowers. Pakistan cannot drag its feet against an Afghan settlement. It feels the Afghan refugees should find acceptable. The public opinion in Pakistan will not permit undue obduracy. By the same token, Pakistan will not allow itself to be threatened into pushing the Afghan refugees into an Afghanistan still groaning under the domination of Soviets or Soviet stooges. Again Pakistan's public opinion will not permit surrender to blackmail, and what is more, Islamabad has been

assured through U.S. Under Secretary Armacost that the United States will support Pakistan against any undue Soviet pressure. Treading thus the middle path of caution and reason between whatever may be the self-interests of either of the superpowers, Pakistan will pursue its own national interest. This postulates the Soviets not only leaving Afghanistan in the agreed number of months, but also guaranteeing that during the period, the aid to the mujahidin is cut off; they do not launch a drive directly or through their stooges to liquidate mujahidin. Such an action will be viewed by the world as a repudiation of the Geneva accord, returning all parties to square one. The confusion created by the recent spate of statements and counterstatements on Afghanistan is pushing many observers to the conclusion that the only way to halve the Gordian knot may well be to induct a United Nations peacekeeping force and an interim government of nonpartisan Afghan elders acceptable to all parties to the Afghan dispute.

Spokesman Views Armacost Talks on Afghanistan
BK071550 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu
1500 GMT 7 Jan 88

[Excerpts] The UN secretary general's personal representative on Afghanistan, Mr Diego Cordovez, arrives in Islamabad on the 20th of this month for meetings to prepare for the next round of Geneva talks. He will also go to Kabul on a similar mission. A Foreign Office spokesman said in Islamabad today that the fourth and the only remaining instrument of the Geneva draft provides for a phased withdrawal of Soviet forces and requires specification of the timetable. [passage omitted].

Referring to the visit by the U.S. under secretary of state, Mr Armacost, the spokesman said that Pakistan, as an interlocutor in the proposed Geneva agreement, and the United States, as a guarantor, are willing to fully cooperate in the dialogue which is entering the final stage. Both countries will seriously endeavor for a just and lasting settlement of the problem.